

ARMY



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GENERAL PORTER'S CASE.

THERE are two distinct points involved in General FITZ JOHN PORTER's appeal to the President for a new trial of the offences for which he was cashiered in 1862. The first concerns the subject-matter of his new defence; the second, the mode of making it. The former is a point which we shall discuss fully in due time. For our present argument it is enough to say that Mr. SWINTON first revealed to the public—and General PORTER, by the way, is wrong in quoting GREELEY's book to the same effect, for that says nothing of the kind; but, on the contrary, implies the wrong view, even though written after SWINTON's existed to guide it—the existence of evidence which could not have been known to the Washington Court-martial when it sentenced General PORTER to be "cashiered, and for ever rendered incapable of holding office under the Government of the United States." We need not add that all this evidence is favorable to General PORTER. Some of it was obtained from Confederate officers by the author of the "Army of the Potomac," and the rest has since been added from similar sources—sources of course which were inaccessible to the Court of 1862. What effect this evidence would have had on that Court we do not propose in this article to discuss at length, but we may express the belief that no such sentence as that just quoted would have been passed, and still less would any cry of "treason" have anywhere been raised—a cry so absurd, so monstrously unjust, so monstrously ungrateful to an officer who had served so effectively up to the disastrous Summer of 1862.

But the mode of revising General PORTER's case opens a preliminary question, and one entirely independent of the merits of the case. Some weeks ago, in discussing the famous Simla Court-martial, we suggested that officers who would have occasion to look into the question of the mode or expediency of revisions of Court-martial, after dismissal from the Army had been effected, would do well to look into the JERVIS case. The occasion for such a reference has now come, and we propose to review from memory the leading points of the House-of-Commons debate, in order to show its parallelism with the case of General PORTER.

Captain JERVIS was convicted by Court-martial at Simla of "insubordination" in his duties in reference to his superior officer, Sir WILLIAM MANSFIELD, commanding in India. He was sentenced to be dismissed the service, and the sentence was approved and carried out. It then became generally known—that what few or none of his brother-officers in England knew—that JERVIS' "insubordination" had occurred under circumstances of the strongest provocation; that his trial had been conducted improperly; that Sir WILLIAM acted as both prosecuting officer and judge; and that the sentence was altogether too severe. But at that time Captain JERVIS was out of the service. What remedy could he have? It was decided that he could not apply for another Court-martial, for he

was a civilian. The civil courts were equally powerless to do him justice. Nor, finally, could the proper military authorities secure him a fresh commission in the Army, when a decision of Court-martial ejecting him therefrom remained recorded against him. Accordingly, it was settled that the only mode of doing JERVIS justice was by bringing his case before the House of Commons as one of "individual grievance under exceptional circumstances," calling for redress from the Crown. Accordingly, an address to the Queen was moved in the House, and under that motion the evidence before the Court-martial was reopened. This motion was rejected, on a division, for reasons we need not now discuss; but what has been already stated will illustrate our present point.

In the case of General PORTER it can hardly be doubted that his defence did not, and could not, receive full justice before a Court-martial. Whether the quality of the new evidence now adduced would have proved him guiltless of the charges and specification on which he was tried, we shall consider in due time; but it must be admitted on all hands by those who, like ourselves, have had access to certain manuscript documents which form the main part of the new evidence, and by all even who have read the historic work already alluded to, that there is sufficient ground for giving General PORTER, in some form, a new chance to defend himself. In civil courts everywhere, whenever new evidence of a material character is discovered, bearing on a decided case, and it is shown that that evidence could not have been adduced in the preceding case, it is considered ground for allowing a new trial; now what is so palpably the dictate of justice is sanctioned by military law as well as civil law.

But there is this difficulty in the case of General PORTER. His sentence has been approved and consummated. He is already cashiered, and is no longer in the service. Hence it is clear that no new Court-martial can be convened, nor no new trial can be granted. General PORTER is beyond the jurisdiction of a military court. He is as much a civilian as Mr. SEWARD, nor could any board of officers, or any authority—even the highest—try him again, any more than Mr. SEWARD. Had the original tribunal been illegal, its proceedings would have been null and void; but no such plea is set up. In Captain HALL's case (1818), cited by BENET, a new trial was ordered by the President; but this was because the sentence passed by the Court-martial had not been approved by the President, and hence, as Attorney-General WIRT said in his elaborate opinion, was not perfected. Hence Captain HALL had not been cashiered, and was allowed a new trial.

It is, therefore, evident that the remedy in General PORTER's case must be of an exceptional kind. What that remedy is, it should be within the capacity of the Attorney-General to decide, and without doubt we shall soon have an opinion on that subject. Judging from its analogy with the case just quoted, it would seem as if the more fitting tribunal of appeal, in the first instance, should be Congress, which, by a resolution, could then easily provide the subsequent steps for inquiring into General PORTER's conduct, and reinstating him in the Army. We are not prepared to say, however, that precedent would not justify the President in taking that task upon himself. General PORTER's application to the President is for the appointment by him of a "Court composed of the best talent and most approved patriotism in the Army," for the "purpose of reconsidering the proceedings in my case." As we have already said, General POR-

TER, having been many years out of the Army, can hardly be the subject of Court-martial; but perhaps a Board of Inquiry or Commission of Investigation might be appointed by the War-authorities, so as to get at the substantial merits of the case, and practically do justice to General PORTER. The point has attracted the attention of most of the officers who take an interest in military law, and opinion is divided. One precedent cited is that, as the Washington telegram relates, of Major DUANE, of the Artillery, who, after two years' exclusion from the Army, was restored on the recommendation of a Board of Officers ordered by President TYLER to report the facts and their opinion, and was soon promoted to the rank he would have held had he not been cashiered.

Our present conviction is, on the whole, that it would be better in every way for this application to come up before Congress, which body could, by special act, afford the desired relief. Whether precedent can or cannot be found for the President to reopen the case by a new court, we are inclined to think the other method better for the interests of the service. When the President has once approved the finding of a court-martial, it is hardly well for him (or his successor in office) to overthrow it by the appointing of a new court. The effect would be to cause a general rush of fined or cashiered officers, on the accession of each new President, to induce him to reopen their cases, with a view to a reversal of the sentences approved by his predecessor. However, we shall await with interest the opinion of the Attorney-General, and the reasons on which it is based. If those reasons appear sound, we shall endorse and commend it, whatever the opinion be.

What we have discussed hitherto has been the matter of form, not of substance; the general interests of the Army, not the particular case of General PORTER. We hasten to add that, whatever the tribunal, we entertain no doubt that General PORTER will clear himself of much of the obloquy hitherto heaped upon him. He very well says that the verdict against him was found "at a time of most unusual excitement," and when there was a popular demand that "an example should be had by which faithlessness or incompetency should be promptly dealt with." The endorsement of General PORTER's petition by Senators WILSON, SHERMAN, HARRIS, FOSTER, and CURTIN, General BANKS and Mr. GREELEY, show that he need not fear the favorable action of Congress on his case, should the case come before them. The probabilities now are, however, that the President will himself act upon it and appoint a commission. On another occasion we shall have something to say of the merits of the case.

THE second annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 13th day of November, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M. We are requested to say that every officer who has at any time served with honor in the Army of the Tennessee is entitled to membership, and that to all such an earnest invitation is extended to be present, to assist in perpetuating its history, and to keep alive that kindly, cordial, and social feeling which was one of the chief characteristics of that army during its glorious and eventful career. All necessary arrangements for the meeting will be made by the Local Committee, resident in St. Louis, of which due notice will be given through the press. Major-General JOHN A. RAWLINS is the President of the Society, Lieutenant-Colonel L. M. DAYTON the Recording Secretary, and A. HICKENLOOPER, Cincinnati, Ohio, the Corresponding Secretary.

THE ARMY.

CAPTAIN CHARLES FREDERICK BROWN, Thirty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops, was arraigned before a General Court-martial which convened at Raleigh, North Carolina, November 15, 1866, and of which Brevet Brigadier-General N. Goff, Colonel Thirty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops, was President. The charges were: "1. Wrongfully and knowingly selling or disposing of subsistence stores, the property of the United States. 2. Knowingly and wilfully applying to his own use and benefit moneys, the proceeds of sales of subsistence stores, the property of the United States. 3. Wrongfully and knowingly selling property of the United States. 4. Knowingly and wilfully applying to his own use and benefit money, the proceeds of a sale of property of the United States." The accused was found guilty and sentenced, "To be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, with loss of all pay and allowances now due or hereafter to become due; to be forever disqualified to hold any office of profit or trust under the Government of the United States; to pay a fine of two thousand dollars to the United States, and to be imprisoned at such place as the proper authority may direct until the fine be paid, and that the crime, name, and place of abode of the criminal, and this sentence, be published in the newspapers of the States of Massachusetts and North Carolina." The sentence was approved by General Grant, and Fort Macon, N. C., was designated as the place of confinement.

BREVET Major-General EMORY, commanding Department of Washington, issued the following order on the 19th instant:

The frequent acts of rowdiness and disorder which have occurred during the few days past within the garrison of Washington, resulting in two cases of unprovoked murder, have not failed to attract the attention of the Department Commander. Every regimental commander and company officer is called upon to use the utmost vigilance on all occasions, whether on duty or not, to guard against a recurrence of these disorders. With this view, frequent patrols, by day and night, will be sent through the streets of Washington to arrest all disorderly soldiers, and all others absent from their proper stations without passes; and a strict enforcement of the orders emanating from the Headquarters, Garrison of Washington, dated October 26, 1866, is enjoined. The attention of all officers is called to the following act of Congress, approved August 5, 1861, prohibiting the sale of liquor to soldiers in the District of Columbia: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful for any person in the District of Columbia to sell, give, or administer to any soldier or volunteer in the service of the United States, or any person wearing the uniform of such soldier or volunteer, any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drink; and every person offending against the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before a magistrate, or court having criminal jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine of twenty-five dollars, or imprisonment for thirty days." All officers are earnestly enjoined to prosecute and bring to justice all offenders against the above enactment. The mode of procedure under this act, for any officer or other person having knowledge of the fact, is to make complaint on oath before a committing magistrate, who will thereupon issue the necessary process for the arrest of the offender.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK explains an omission as follows:

It was the intention and desire of the Major-General Commanding the Department, before being relieved of the command, to have mentioned in appropriate terms the names and services of the officers and soldiers whose conduct in the presence of the enemy, during the Indian hostilities of the past Summer, entitled them to special mention or recommendation for promotion. For this purpose, commanding officers interested were called upon to submit such reports as would enable justice in this respect to be done to all; and it is to be regretted that such reports have not yet been received at these Headquarters. It is hoped that this matter will not be neglected, however, and when the requisite data are received from the officers concerned, Major-General SHERIDAN, the successor of General HANCOCK, will be requested to make suitable recognition of the services referred to.

BREVET Major-General MOWER, in General Orders No. 11, says: It having come to the knowledge of the Brevet Major-General Commanding that in various parts of this State the assembling of armed men for political or other purposes is of frequent occurrence, and that well-disposed citizens are often subjected to annoyance from armed persons posted as sentinels or vedettes, it is hereby ordered that such practices, and all other acts tending to disorder and violence, must be at once discontinued. Commanders of posts, detachments, and stations within this command will arrest and retain until further orders all armed men found posted as sentinels, pickets, or vedettes, or pretending to be on guard duty for any purpose, or by any authority, not duly authorized by law.

In future, commanding officers of Districts within the Department of the Cumberland will cause the Monthly Inspection Reports of the troops under their commands to be consolidated at their Headquarters. The garrison of each post will be entered separately in the consolidated report, and where posts are garrisoned by different arms of service

the different arms will be entered separately. These consolidated reports will be forwarded as soon after the first of the month as possible to Brevet Major-General D. B. SACKETT, Inspector-General U. S. A., at Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

GENERAL Orders No. 24, Headquarters Fourth Military District (Mississippi and Arkansas), says:

The Sub-District Commanders will at once give the necessary direction for the discharge of all civilians employed in the Quartermaster Department, whose services can possibly be dispensed with, or whose places can be supplied by enlisted men without manifest injury to the service; they will also report to these Headquarters, on the last day of the current month, the number of civilians employed at that date, in any capacity in the Quartermaster's Department. The reports will be in tabular form, specifying for services rendered, the necessity for the employment, the compensation allowed to each, and the authority therefor. Hereafter when civilians are employed, a copy of the authority under which they are employed will be forwarded to these Headquarters.

Attention is called to the provisions of paragraph IV, General Orders No. 76, War Department, A. G. O., of August 15, 1867, which will be strictly enforced within the limits of this Military District. Any violation thereof will subject the offender to arrest and trial.

The Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the District is charged at his several inspections to ascertain if the provisions of General Orders No. 76, War Department, A. G. O., are complied with, and will report any violation thereof coming within his observation to these Headquarters.

The attention of commanding and all other officers, responsible for public property in this Military District, is specially called to the instructions contained in the following circular of the War Department, viz:

The Secretary of War directs that you immediately give instructions to all officers and agents of your Bureau who have public property under their charge, to take the necessary precautions for preventing its destruction or damage by accidental fire; and also to see, by personal inspection, that the apparatus for extinguishing fires, of which they have control, is in a proper condition for effective use.

MAJOR-GENERAL ORD has issued the following order dated September 10th:

All persons now residing within the limits of this Military District, who, subsequently to the 9th day of April, 1865, voluntarily exiled themselves from any of the States lately in Rebellion, and have since returned to a residence in the United States, will, within thirty days from the receipt of this order, report in person, or in writing, to these Headquarters their full names and places of residence (giving post-office address), in order that a copy of the parole oath, administered to the Rebel Armies on their surrender, may be furnished to each, to be duly taken and subscribed. The oath may be administered by any commissioned officer in the military service of the United States, serving in this command, and will be immediately forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant-General at these Headquarters for file. Failure to comply with the terms of the foregoing order will subject offenders to arrest, and such penalty as may be prescribed by competent authority.

As soon as the troops shall be moved from the various stations in the District of Georgia, all public property left at the posts will be taken in charge by the Chief Quartermaster of the Third Military District, to be disposed of in such manner as shall best subserve the public interests. All Quartermaster's and Subsistence stores at the posts indicated, excepting the Post of Savannah, will be transferred to Atlanta, Georgia, and from this depot the detachments of troops will be supplied. All ordnance stores not required for immediate use will be turned over to the officer in charge of the arsenal at Augusta, Georgia.

PARAGRAPH XIV, Circular of August 27, 1867, is hereby revoked, and the following decision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury is substituted therefor:

When officers on registering duty receive money in reimbursement for their actual expenses—but not when they receive mileage—whatever expense they are properly put to by reason of the journey, in excess of what they would have incurred had they remained at their posts, and in consequence of having to continue their mess bills, might be included. But when their absence from their posts exceeds a week, the officer's mess bill should cease, and he should receive no reimbursement on account of subsistence.

BREVET Major-General J. J. REYNOLDS, Colonel Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, having been assigned to duty according to his brevet rank, and appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, of the State of Texas, has been appointed to the command of the District of Texas. He will proceed immediately to San Antonio or Austin, Texas, as he may elect, and establish his headquarters, temporarily. He will establish them permanently at Galveston as soon as the yellow fever shall have abated at that place so far as to render it safe to do so.

BREVET Major-General A. DOUBLEDAY, Lieutenant-Colonel Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, will assume charge of the books and records of the office of Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and commander of the District of Texas, until relieved or otherwise ordered by Brevet Major-General J. J. REYNOLDS.

UNDER authority from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Brevet Colonel J. S. BASHAM, Ninth

U. S. Cavalry, has been directed to close his recruiting office at Mount Sterling, and to transfer the auxiliary recruiting office, now at Georgetown, to Paris, Kentucky.

The Adjutant-General has issued the following circular by order of the Secretary of War:

Orders will be sent to recruiting and other disbursing officers required to make reports weekly of the amount of public funds in their custody, and where such funds are deposited; to make such reports by mail and not by telegraph. The use of the telegraph will be reduced, and letters sent by mail, instead of despatches by telegraph, as much as possible.

The following is the order issued by General SHERIDAN upon leaving his command in New Orleans, September 5, 1867:

In accordance with the directions contained in Paragraph 1, of General Orders No. 81, current series, from the Headquarters of the Army, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Fifth Military District to Brevet Major-General CHARLES GRIFFIN.

PARAGRAPH IV of General Field Orders No. 2, dated July 4, 1867, has been modified to read as follows:

The District of Montana to include all that portion of the Territory of Montana which is within this Department, and lies west of the one hundred and seventh meridian, Colonel I. V. D. REEVE, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, to command.

The following telegram was received at Headquarters from Key West on the 22d instant: "Major STONE arrived from Fort Jefferson and very sick; lost his wife yesterday. Dr. SMITH's son died Wednesday. Mrs. SMITH and daughter well. Lieutenant ORR died on the 16th. Sickness not abating at Tortugas. All right at Key West."

SECOND Lieutenant D. C. CORTELYOU, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, has been assigned, temporarily, to duty with Company G, Sixth U. S. Cavalry. He will report in person, without delay, to Captain C. D. BEYER, Forty-first Infantry, commanding.

BREVET Major KINZIE BATES, Captain First Infantry, has been temporarily relieved from duty as supervisor of the Boards of Registers for the Parishes of St. Landry, St. Martin, and Lafayette, La.

FORT SCHUYLER, NEW YORK HARBOR.

THIS work, one of the defenses to New York Harbor, is situated on the East River, at the entrance to Long Island Sound. It is by water about fourteen miles from New York City, and by land about seventeen miles. It is accessible by boat, leaving Peck Slip, New York City, and landing near the Fort, or by the Harlem cars to Williams Bridge, and thence by carriage. The work is called a three-bastioned fort. The length of the gorge wall is four hundred and thirty-seven feet; length of flanks two hundred and sixty-one feet, and the length of the faces, or curtains connecting the bastions, is about one hundred and sixty-six feet. The fort consists of two tiers of casemates, and a barbette tier, a cover face, on which are constructed several service magazines, and the covered way, in which is the "place of arms," the whole on the land side being terminated by the glacis. In each bastion there are five howitzers on each casemate tier, and in barbette one centre pivot gun. In casemate, at the end of the gorge wall, there are twenty-six howitzers looking into the ditch. The whole work, when completed, will mount about two hundred and fifty-eight guns, distributed on the main work, cover-face, ditch, and covered way. It is understood that changes have been recommended in the plan of the work, but what they are is not known, but it is supposed to be only such as are necessitated by the improvements in artillery developed in our late war. The engineers are still at work, principally on the cover-face. The Rodman 8-inch and 10 inch guns, the 200 and 100 pound Parrot, are the principal guns mounted, but the 15 inch Rodman and 300-pound Parrott are here, and will be mounted before many days. The fort has a perfect command of the ship channel, which passes almost directly under her guns. This work alone would make it, with obstructions, a matter of impossibility for any vessel to pass, and in connection with the fort at Willett's Point, directly opposite, would make this fact doubly sure. The work is built of graywacke, a kind of stone described in Mahan's Civil Engineering, which is obtained from Greenwich, Connecticut. The fort was commenced in 1833, and derives its name from General Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame. The ground belonging to the Government consists of about fifty-three acres, and is known as Throgs' Point, being a continuation of Throgs' Neck, Westchester County, New York. During our last war the fort was used for the rendezvous of volunteers being organized, previous to their departure for the "front." The ground outside the fort was used for a general hospital, known as the "McDougal General Hospital," and during the war must have had from time to time some twenty thousand patients. Most of these buildings are torn down, and have been sold by the Government. A few are still standing, not at all ornamenting the place, but being useful for occupation by the men at work on the fort. The locality is exceedingly healthy, and in Summer very pleasant. The fort is at present garrisoned by three companies of the First Artillery, commanded respectively by Brevet Colonel Guy V. Henry, Brevet Major Taylor, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Counselman, all officers distinguished in our last war. The whole are commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. HASKIN, Lieutenant-Colonel First Artillery, who, during our last war, rendered valuable service in commanding the defenses of Washington, and in the war with Mexico was greatly distinguished, losing his left arm in the storming of Chapultepec, Mexico.

G.

"REGULAR" IN PARIS.

No. 35 BOISSEY D'ANGELAS, PARIS, August, 1867.

DEAR CHARLIE: Soon after arriving in Paris I wanted a hat. Now the buying of a hat has always been to me, what I think it is to most men, a subject of the deepest solicitude. To him who can wear a beaver the affair is simplicity itself; but the military man desiring to dress in *mufti*, and who, like me does not look well under a "plug," is apt to ponder long before purchasing an article that, no matter how carefully selected, is sure to provoke the unfavorable criticism of the ladies of his family. Why! the very manner with which he enters the room, doubtful of his reception under his new acquisition is sufficient of itself to condemn the purchase. From the difficulty of making a proper choice, and the constant postponing of the critical moment of irretrievably committing myself, the matter had at last become with me a monomania. I doubt whether I walked for several days on the Boulevards without having that thing uppermost in my mind, or met a man in the streets without glancing at his hat to see whether that particular one would suit my style, or one like it prove the least objectionable.

It was under the influence of a feeling engendered by this embarrassment that I went out one morning last week, and walked up the Rue Rivoli. I looked at every one who passed me. Ladies' hats, the beautiful nothings that make even common-place faces attractive, fitted by me in charming and endless variety. But the spirit of the age as regards dress, is evidently, to centre all taste and beauty on lovely woman, and leave the sterner sex to the tender mercies of the unimaginative and ready-made dealer. Poor man generally displayed the horrible beaver that, varied only by a difference in height or bevel, has been worn for centuries. There was the high crown, the low crown, the outward and the inward slope for dress hats; and for the tourist, the brown, gray or black soft hat, over which I have seen foreigners wearing a blue or white veil on the dusty roads of Italy, or in going to the Derby, but not one in the whole category would suit a nervous man striving to please his family by striking the happy mean, between the "stove pipe" and the "slouch." So in despair I gave up the investigation for that day and went into the Louvre. Wandering listlessly through the galleries, I came at last to the rooms in which are collected the relics of French sovereigns. There was the sword and crown of Charlemagne, the saddles of Louis XVIII., and Louis Philippe; the jewel casket and worn slipper of poor Marie Antoinette, the former given her by the city of Paris, and the latter a relic of her imprisonment; and the well-thumbed prayer book that once belonged to that execrable old woman Catharine de Medicis. There too were some of the locksmith's tools with which Louis XVI. wasted his time when he would have been better employed in strengthening the foundations of his throne, and not far from these hung suits of armor once worn by Henry IV., and Louis the Grand.

There was much in that room of interest to any man, were he republican, royalist, soldier, or churchman, and, glancing at each object in turn, at some perhaps almost indifferently, but lingering with more attention at others, I had, in presence of these dumb yet eloquent witnesses of the past, entirely forgotten my little annoyance of the morning, when right before me, resting on a cushion behind the glass of the case, was a hat that in an instant awakened all my enthusiasm and riveted me to the spot oblivious of the crowd that surged around me. It was a plain black cocked hat, far from being handsome, with the rear part two inches or so higher than the front, and along its front edge were many perspiration stains and finger marks that showed long and careless service. It was a very old hat, too, so old that I knew its wearer had never been much troubled about the style. How utterly frivolous that word seemed as I looked at the hat before me! There was not a bit of embroidery or other ornament about it, except a small piece of black tape and a black button near the upper edge, but around it there shone to my sight a halo of glory that dimmed all the gold and jewels whose radiance filled the rooms, for written on a slip of paper that hung above it were the words "Napoleon, Emperor, 1814."

I am writing this in my silent room nearly at midnight, but as I penned the last words above, the same thrill went over me that I felt when I first looked at that old cocked hat in the Louvre. If I, with no ties to bind me to France or her traditions feel thus, what must have been in the hearts of those men whose privilege it was to serve that extraordinary man? How the days of my early reading came back to me as I stood there—days often prolonged far into the night, when I followed the pale, thin student from Brienne to Paris—saw him poor and neglected leaving the *Ecole Militaire* to live in a garret, out of employment, but still aspiring, hopeful and true to himself; read of his going from one member of the National Convention to another seeking a command, then stood in fancy beside him near the church of Saint Rock as he hurled grapeshot (before the blank cartridges) at the mob in the Rue St. Honore; saw him at the head of an army crossing the Alps into Italy, and watched his star steadily rising until a world was illuminated with its brightness and a nation exalted from the ashes of an anarchy! Then I turned to the wood-cuts, and how well I remembered seeing that same hat, depicted with the self-same gray riding coat that hangs near it, moving among the dying, who, waving their caps, were shouting *Vive l'Empereur*, and sinking back careless of the ebbing life that gave a new lustre to the eagles flashing through the battle smoke.

No romance so fascinating to youth as that history, and to the maturer man no life so full of interest and instruction as his, whom all soldiers call the master. Say what you will of him, that he was first a republican and then a monarchist, at times selfish, always arbitrary and at last insanely ambitious; measure the great intellect by the miserable standard of meaner men; point out all the stains in the beautiful marble, if you will, but there still remain the colossal proportions of the figure that once attracted the gaze of every nation on earth, and whose arm, nerved with the strength of a great soul, struck the first blow for the elevation of the masses by hurling down hereditary crowns and establishing as a truth the right of him to rule, who best knows how to wield the ruler's power.

There were in the room other relics of Napoleon, with some of which descriptions and paintings have made us familiar. Among these were the dark, claret-colored, gold-embroidered coat worn as General of Division at Marengo, his uniform as Grenadier of the Guard, sometimes used when in presence of his favorite troops, and his swords, pistols, and sporting guns, willed to his son, the King of Rome; then there was the faded flag of the First Regiment of the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard. This was of light blue silk and about the size of one of our battery flags. In each of its two lower corners there was an eagle embroidered in gold, and the label attached to the flag stated that those eagles were kissed by Napoleon when bidding farewell to the Guard at Fontainebleau. In the case near the flag hung the white satin coronation robe, the crimson imperial robe, with the gold bees, and other robes of ceremony, and to the left of these his saddle used on his coronation day, and below that the stirrups and bit that were parts of the trappings of his horse on the field of Waterloo. On the left of these last were the two hats he wore at St. Helena. One—a cocked hat—is probably the same he wore when he landed on the island, and that one is very shabby, and much stained, and recalls to mind vague stories that one hears of Sir Hudson Lowe's tyranny and economy. The other is a plain black slouch-hat, such as farmers wear, and has a high crown and broad brim.

The side of the room opposite the case was fenced off by a low iron railing that ran from wall to wall, and parallel to the windows that lighted the apartment. This railing served to shield from injury at the hands of visitors another collection of relics behind it, that, though smaller in number, were quite as interesting as any in the case. Against the wall, between the railing and the window on the left, and covered with a glass, stood the chess-board, ornamented stand, and chess-men given to the Emperor Napoleon by his sister, the then Queen of Naples. This stand and chess-board were, during his reign, part of the permanent furniture of the palace of St. Cloud. Against the wall, between the railing and the windows, at the right, stood Napoleon's throne chair. This throne, made without any carvings, and with the fewest possible moldings, was of the very simplest construction. The wooden part, or frame, was gilded, and the seat and back covered with dark green velvet, the latter embroidered with a large "N," surrounded by a wreath, in silver. The front legs, rising straight from the floor, terminated in two ivory balls—a trifle larger than billiard balls—that were dotted with black, lezange-shaped pieces of bone. Both the velvet and arms of the chair bore marks of hard usage, the velvet being quite threadbare in places, and the ivory balls scratched and polished, as if incessantly rubbed by the hands of its restless occupant. On the opposite side of the window stood the cradle of the King of Rome, or Napoleon II. The basket part hung between two uprights, so as to swing on pivots, and above it was draped a silken canopy. You see other cradles almost every day like it in construction, and possibly better ones, nor was there anything remarkable about it, except the melancholy history of the child to whom it once belonged.

But the Imperial robes, the gold crown of laurel leaves, given Napoleon the Emperor by the city of Cherbourg, the gilded throne, the Prince's cradle, and all the paraphernalia of royalty, failed to awaken any emotions whatever, for they were mere curiosities of the times, the baubles of a drama, most grandly played, it is true, but indications of a form of government with which I had not the slightest sympathy. But between the chess-board and his son's cradle were the camp chair, table, and camp bed, used by Napoleon, the soldier. These stood on the floor without any covering, except that over the ragged and stained bed-hangings was looped up a crimson curtain, so arranged as to be lowered at the hour for closing the galleries, to protect the relic from the dust. The table and chair were the gifts of Madame La Comtesse Castiglioni, and both, made of plain, unvarnished oak, were destitute of any adornments to indicate their owner's name or rank. The table was about three feet in length by eighteen inches in breadth, and was not constructed, as one would naturally suppose, to be taken apart for packing prior to transportation. The chair was an ordinary camp chair, such as one sees in every camp of the present time, with the simplest kind of a frame, and a red-leather seat, and a back strap of the same material that could be slipped off when it was necessary to fold it. The bedstead, made of iron rods and slats, was smaller and lighter in every way than are our hospital beds. It stood on six legs, with castors that raised it only three or four inches from the floor. I know that I was impressed with its being very low, short and narrow. On the bars of the bottom of the bed lay a thin silk coverlet, and at its head a small bolster, covered with red serge; this bolster appeared scarcely large enough for a child's pillow. The low hangings opened at both sides, and were made of blueish-green silk, fringed lightly at the edges of the openings, and suspended from rods that, springing from the corners of the bed, met in a point over its centre. The whole affair seemed too small for a grown man to sleep in, certainly too short even for him; but I remembered Wellington's reply to some one who made an observation to him about his bed being too narrow for him "to turn over in." "When it is time," Madame, "to turn over, it is time to turn out." One cannot indulge his imagination over the restless hours passed in this bed by Napoleon, for he was an excellent sleeper. He went to sleep the moment his head touched the pillow, and rose the instant he awoke. Then he was never to be awakened, except for bad news that required his immediate attention; "good news could keep until morning." The curtains of the bed are very ragged, particularly at the head, where there is a great rent nearly the whole width of the silk under-lining. I thought at first that this rent was a pocket, but on closer examination I found the curtains were full of similar marks of time and wear. The lining of the coverlet, too, was worn through in many places, but most particularly along the edges, where it was quite ragged, with the cotton padding protruding through the holes.

I do not know what other men may think of these things that I have so minutely described, but they had for me an irresistible charm that made me linger near them loth to go, and when I did leave the spot it was only to re-

turn again and again to call up some new associations that they suggested, and that connected these poor inanimate objects with the warrior who was to know their use no more for ever. Until you have thus seen and touched the belongings that have been in daily contact with some hero of yours, his existence wants that reality that no description nor conception of him can give you. The same spirit that was the main spring of the Crusaders' wild campaigns, or that urged the Saracen onward to his Mecca, is the one, let us hope, that throbs in the hearts of the soldiers who to-day would linger near all that is earthly of the master mind of his age. The lives that great men live are the property not only of the period in which they are born or die, but the historian hands them down to future generations for their instruction or example. The God-given genius that inspires heroes reflects the rays from their deeds to warm the poet's fancy, or gild the pencil of the painter. Songs that breathe the spirit of an exalted ambition, or that swell the breast with daring thoughts, are born of the never-dying energy that, impatient of its own obscurity, and conscious of its power to wield the destinies of weaker men, cuts a gap in the yielding throng, and in its shining course kindles in other souls the fire of a poetry divine. The canvass glowing with the story of a principle established, a wrong redressed, or of an event that marks an advancing stride in the world's progress, owes its brightest colors to some episode in a hero's life, or some triumph of soul over man's grovelling nature. The spectacle of this energy, this ambition, heroism, and soul-power lifts us above our normal level, and, enlisting the higher sympathies of our nature, infuses in our veins the reinvigorating element that men call enthusiasm. But man's pathway cannot always lie along the mountain top in the full blaze of the noonday sun; it must sometimes descend into the gloom and darkness of the wooded valleys, or, worse yet, wind over the dusty plain, where existence is dulled by the leaden aspect of the commonplace, and wherein there is nothing of the heroic but the dogged endurance of every-day annoyances. Thus it is that, while the picture, the poem, and the historian fit the exalted moods which they create, and nerve the soul to high enterprise, the familiar surroundings of our hero, be he who he may, establish a closer connection between him and us by bringing him down, as it were, to the possible level of our own daily, plodding and actual life. For this hero was a man subject to the same wants, actuated by the same motives, and liable to the same temptations as we are to day; rising higher to fall lower, losing sight of a principle in self as other men have done before him, and will do until time shall be no more, and at last, finding himself baffled where he might have been the conqueror and the benefactor, leaves the cause that he first espoused worse than he found it, and, sinking in his struggles and his fall to the level of common men, has only the sad satisfaction that he can feel far more keenly than they the depth of his degradation.

REGULAR.

SURGEON MCGILL.

GEORGE M. McGill, M. D., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, died July 20, 1867, of epidemic cholera. His body lies buried at the base of a bluff at the head of Salt Bottom, on the Santa Fe route, forty miles east of Fort Lyons, Colorado.

No medical officer of our Army was more universally respected and beloved than Surgeon McGill, and it may be a melancholy satisfaction to his comrades, especially in those regiments of the Grand Army of the Potomac, who always met with cheers the brave doctor, who faced all dangers in their behalf, and who ministered to their necessities at the skirmish line, as calmly as on the operating table of a hospital, to read a brief record of the last few weeks of his life.

On the morning of June 28th, with a detachment of the Thirty-eighth Infantry, McGill crossed the Smoky Hill River, en route for New Mexico; on the 30th, epidemic cholera was developed in the command, and spread with rapidity. McGill's work was characteristic; nervous and impetuous, he braved all dangers, exposure and fatigue in his ministrations to the sick, until at last, prostrated by the sudden death of his beloved wife, he sank, lost to this world but adding another constellation to the firmament above. By soldiers' hands his body was prepared for burial and deposited in the earth; by soldiers' hands his grave has been repaired and rendered inviolate. The bread which he cast upon the waters, by kindness in the days past, to the sick and wounded, is now returned in the care with which a former soldier patient now tends the grave of his wife on the banks of the Arkansas.

In these days of calm and dignified selfishness, too much of sentiment may be expressed in these few lines for the general readers of this journal; but standing by the lonely grave of my friend on the prairies of the far West I cannot refrain from offering this tribute to the memory of an accomplished physician, a brave, noble, self-denying Christian man.

E. McCLELLAN,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

Headquarters Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, Camp on Arkansas River, en route for New Mexico, August 8, 1867.

BREVET Major-General MOWER's order assuming command of the Fifth Military District was issued September 16th, and is as follows: In accordance with instructions from the War Department, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Fifth Military District. Existing orders will remain in force, and all officers on staff duty at the Headquarters of the District will continue in the performance of their customary duties until otherwise ordered.

BREVET Major-General Henry F. Clarke, Commissary of Subsistence, on duty at New York City, will repair to Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of conferring with the Chief Commissary of Subsistence at Headquarters, Department of the East, relative to matters connected with the Subsistence Department; after completing this duty he will return to his proper station.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 23, 1867.

SEPTEMBER 17.—The permission to delay joining his regiment granted Captain A. E. Hooker, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 391, August 2, 1867, from this office is hereby extended until October 15, 1867.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the pay of Captain E. D. Harding, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, will be suspended until his recruiting accounts for March, 1867, and return of recruiting property for the quarter ending March 31, 1867, are filed in this office, evidence of which will be a certificate to that effect from this office.

Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby granted Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Baxter, Assistant Medical Purveyor.

Leave of absence for sixty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby granted Brevet Major C. S. De Graw, Assistant Surgeon.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Harry L. Haskell, Twelfth U. S. Infantry.

Permission to delay joining his company for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Julius E. Leas, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

Brevet Major James Hastings, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from his present duties, and will proceed, without delay, to join his company, G, at Montgomery, Alabama.

Leave of absence for six months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant Colonel B. Randall, Surgeon.

Major William Clinton, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, will at once repair to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and report for examination to Major-General Meade, President of the Retiring Board, convened by Special Orders No. 619, November 27, 1865, from this office.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the expenses incurred by the enlistment of Henry Bohme, a rejected recruit of the General Service, U. S. Army, amounting to eleven dollars and thirty-two cents will be stopped from the pay of Brevet Major T. K. Gibbs, First U. S. Artillery, by whom he was enlisted.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the pay of Brevet Major D. H. Kinzie, Fifth U. S. Artillery, will be suspended until his recruiting accounts for January, 1867, are filed in this office, evidence of which will be a certificate to that effect from this office.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the expenses incurred by the enlistment of Frederick Klotz, Christian Klotz and Christian Weibert, rejected recruits of the General Service, U. S. Army, amounting to eighty-seven dollars and thirty-five cents, will be stopped from the pay of Captain A. M. Brown, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, by whom they were enlisted.

The leave of absence heretofore granted First Lieutenant William Crosby, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, is hereby extended ten days.

SEPTEMBER 18.—First Lieutenant Howard B. Cushing, Third U. S. Cavalry, will report in person to the commanding officer, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to accompany recruits to the Plains.

The leave of absence granted J. W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster, in Special Orders No. 125, September 6, 1867, from Headquarters Fourth Military District, is hereby extended until October 15, 1867.

Leave of absence for thirty days, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby granted Brevet Captain H. F. Brewerton, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

Permission to delay returning to his post, Atlanta, Georgia, for twenty days, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Sullivan, Commissary of Subsistence.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major-General D. H. Vinson, U. S. Army, (retired), will remain on duty in New York City, attending exclusively to the settlement of his accounts with the Treasury Department until they are completed. He is authorized to retain his present chief clerk to assist him therewith.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major C. E. Goddard, Assistant Surgeon, in Special Orders No. 127, September 3, 1867, from Headquarters, Department of the Cumberland, is hereby extended ten days.

Brevet Major-General Eli Long, U. S. Army (retired), is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters as Captain, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, from July 23, 1867, to August 16, 1867, while awaiting the result of his examination before the Retiring Board at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, provided he was not furnished quarters in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Major-General R. O. Tyler, Deputy Quartermaster-General, in Special Orders No. 440, September 11, 1867, from this office, is hereby further extended until November 1, 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Reynolds, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed to Mobile, Alabama, on the completion of the transfer of his property, etc., at Savannah, Georgia, under Special Orders No. 430, August 30, 1867, from this office, and relieve Brevet Major J. C. Grierson, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, at that post, reporting as heretofore by letter to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster, Third Military District, for orders. Brevet Major Grierson, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to his place of residence and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the expenses incurred by the enlistment of James Burns, a rejected recruit of the mounted service, U. S. Army, amounting to sixty dollars and eight cents, will be stopped from the pay of Brevet Major C. B. McLellan, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, by whom he was enlisted.

Captain F. O'Donnoghue, Medical Storekeeper (recently appointed), will report in person to Brevet Major C. B. White, Assistant Surgeon, at New Orleans, Louisiana, for duty at the Purveying Depot in that city. Permission to delay reporting until the subsidence of the epidemic of yellow fever in that city is hereby granted him.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant H. W. Torbett, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders

No. 122, September 6, 1867, from Headquarters, First Military District, is hereby extended three days.

SEPTEMBER 19.—Leave of absence for sixty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant Whittingham Cox, Fourth U. S. Infantry.

Major Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers, is hereby authorized to draw the usual advance transportation from New York to San Francisco, by way of the Isthmus.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the assignment of Second Lieutenant James F. Simpson, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, by the commanding officer of that regiment, to Company K, is hereby confirmed.

Permission to delay reporting for duty for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant William P. Lord, Second U. S. Artillery, at the expiration of which he will report to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, who will order him to his regiment.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders No. 46, September 7, 1867, from Headquarters Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, transferring Second Lieutenant Hundlee S. Maloney, of that regiment, to Company B, is hereby confirmed.

Leave of absence for ninety days, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby granted First Lieutenant M. Dolan, Second U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Captain C. G. Freudenberg, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), in Special Orders No. 122, August 28, 1867, from Headquarters, Department of the Cumberland, is hereby extended ten days.

The Quartermaster's Department will pay Brevet Major-General A. Ames, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, mileage from New York City to Vicksburg, Mississippi, he having performed the journey in joining his regiment, after passing a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board in New York City.

Brevet Colonel Joseph R. Smith, Surgeon, is hereby relieved from duty as a member of the General Court-martial, convened at Camden, Arkansas, by Special Orders No. 120, August 31, 1867, from Headquarters, Fourth Military District, and will repair, without delay, to the station assigned him, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

Brevet Major W. H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty.

The Quartermaster's Department will pay Brevet Major-General J. B. McIntosh, Lieutenant-Colonel Forty-second U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), mileage from Madison Barracks, New York, to Plattsburg, New York, and return, for journeys performed June 3, 1867, and July 16, 1867, under summons from the U. S. District Attorney, for the Northern District of New York.

SEPTEMBER 20.—Leave of absence for three months, to date from the expiration of the permission to delay joining his regiment granted him in Special Orders No. 330, June 28, 1867, from this office, is hereby granted Brevet Major F. A. Davies, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Captain William H. H. Peck, Nineteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, is hereby mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date September 2, 1867, on account of his services being no longer required. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the Government.

By direction of the Secretary of War, during the temporary absence of the Paymaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General Joseph H. Eaton, Paymaster, will perform the duties of his office.

The expenses incurred by the enlistment of Private John Reath, alias John J. Bennett, Company K, Seventh U. S. Infantry, discharged on the ground of minority, will be stopped from the pay of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. Freedley, Captain Third U. S. Infantry, by whom he was enlisted. The Superintendent of General Recruiting Service, U. S. Army, will inform the Paymaster General, U. S. Army, of the amount incurred.

Brevet Major-General Silas Casey, Colonel Fourth U. S. Infantry, is hereby detailed for duty as a member of the Examining Board, convened in New York City, by Special Orders No. 405, August 16, 1866, from this office vice Brevet Brigadier-General A. J. Slemmer, Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth U. S. Infantry, hereby relieved. This order to take effect November 1, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General A. J. Slemmer, Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth U. S. Infantry, will, upon being relieved from duty as a member of the Examining Board, in session in New York City, proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of the Platte.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment until October 15, 1867, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Edward C. Henshaw, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant William Hoelcke, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 128, August 28, 1867, from Headquarters, Fifth Military District, is hereby extended until October 15, 1867.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant John J. Hawes, First U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 181, September 6, 1867, from Headquarters, Department of the East is hereby extended ten days.

SEPTEMBER 21.—Leave of absence for thirty days, to date from October 3, 1867, is hereby granted Major William Smith, Paymaster.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Thomas F. Tobey, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 143, August 15, 1867, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby extended four months.

So much of Special Orders No. 445, September 17, 1867, from this office, as directed Major William Clinton, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, to repair to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and report for examination to Major-General Meade, President of the Retiring Board, convened by Special Orders No. 619, November 27, 1865, from this office, is hereby revoked.

Under the provisions of Joint Resolution of Congress, approved July 26, 1866, Colonel Alexander Duncan, Seventy-second U. S. Colored Troops, is, by direction of

the Secretary of War, hereby mustered into the service of the United States, to date October 27, 1864, and out of service to date July 21, 1865, and he is mustered for pay for the period covered by the above dates.

By direction of the President, the Board to Retire Disabled Officers of the U. S. Army, now in session in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, convened by Special Orders No. 619, November 27, 1865, from this office, is hereby dissolved.

By direction of the President, a Board to Retire Disabled Officers, in pursuance of the Act of Congress of the 3d of August, 1861, will convene in New York City, on the 27th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Detail for the Board: Brevet Major-General Philip St. G. Cooke, Brigadier-General; Brevet Brigadier-General John L. Gardner, Colonel, U. S. Army, (retired); Brevet Brigadier-General Alfred Sulz, Lieutenant-Colonel, Third U. S. Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General R. C. Wood, Surgeon; Brevet Brigadier-General W. J. Sloan, Surgeon; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Hammond, Surgeon; Brevet Captain J. P. Sanger, Adjutant, First U. S. Artillery, is appointed Recorder of the Board.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 137, paragraph 33, March 21, 1865, from this office, as discharged Second Lieutenant William H. Spencer, Eighth Vermont Volunteers, is hereby revoked, he having been previously discharged by Special Orders No. 115, paragraph 40, March 9, 1865, from this office, and paid in accordance with that Order.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Field Orders No. 23, paragraph 5, April 6th, 1865, from Headquarters, Department of North Carolina, Army of the Ohio, as discharged Captain Edwin H. Pound, Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, is hereby revoked, he having rendered continuous service to July 17, 1865, at which date he was mustered out with his company.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 24, paragraph 15, January 16, 1865, from this office, as discharged First Lieutenant Alfred H. Kinsley, Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, is hereby revoked, he having been previously discharged by Special Orders No. 473, paragraph 17, December 29, 1864, from this office, and paid in accordance with that Order.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Field Orders No. 18, paragraph 3, April 1, 1865, from Headquarters, Department of North Carolina, Army of the Ohio, as discharged Second Lieutenant George S. Keyes, Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, is hereby revoked, he having been paid to April 25, 1865, at which date he was discharged on account of physical disability by Special Orders No. 186, paragraph 20, April 25, 1865, from this office.

SEPTEMBER 23.—The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant B. K. Roberts, Fifth U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 121, September 4, 1867, from Headquarters First Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

Permission to delay twelve days en route to the Department of the Platte, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Frantz, Assistant Surgeon.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant John Kelliher, Forty-second U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), in Special Orders No. 181, September 13, 1867, from Headquarters General Recruiting Service, U. S. Army, New York City, is hereby extended ten days.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Reynolds, Assistant Quartermaster, in Special Orders No. 95, August 5, 1867, from Headquarters Third Military District, is hereby extended until October 15, 1867, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Brigadier-General C. C. Sibley, Colonel Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 171, September 14, 1867, from Headquarters Third Military District, is hereby extended ten days. Brevet Colonel George Bell, Commissary of Subsistence, will repair to New York City for consultation with Brevet Major-General H. F. Clarke, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, on matters connected with the Subsistence Department. On the completion of this duty he will return to his proper station.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Horatio Potter, Jr., Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 120, August 19, 1867, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended until October 15, 1867.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 20, August 11, 1867, from Headquarters Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, Camp Cooke, Montana Territory, as revokes General Orders No. 20, July 20, 1867, from the same Headquarters (confirmed by Special Orders No. 427, August 28, 1867, from this office), and directs the following-named officers of that regiment to join the companies set opposite their respective names, is hereby confirmed: Second Lieutenant W. I. Sanborne, Company A; Second Lieutenant R. A. Edwards, Company E.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of General Orders No. 81, August 27, 1867, from Headquarters Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, as assigned the following named officers of that regiment to the companies set opposite their respective names, is hereby confirmed: Second Lieutenant Henry W. Torbet, to Company B; Second Lieutenant Benjamin F. Grafton, to Company H; Second Lieutenant James Davidson, to Company K; Second Lieutenant John H. Filler, to Company D; Second Lieutenant Benjamin D. Boswell, to Company I; Second Lieutenant Thomas B. Read, to Company E.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of General Order No. 81, August 27, 1867, from Headquarters, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, as transferred the following named officers of that regiment to the companies set opposite their respective names, is hereby confirmed: Second Lieutenant James Davidson, to Company H; Second Lieutenant Benjamin F. Grafton, to Company K; Second Lieutenant Henry W. Torbet, to Company E.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the assignment of First Lieutenant C. H. Ingraham, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, by the commanding officer of that regiment, to Company H, is hereby confirmed.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of General Orders No. 39, September 8, 1867, from Headquarters, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, as transferred Second Lieu-

tenant Hiram H. Benner, of that regiment, to Company C, is hereby confirmed.

Permission to delay starting for his post, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, until the 30th instant, is hereby granted Post Chaplain Vincent Palen.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Charles Sellmer, Second U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Captain F. H. Torbett, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 114, August 19, 1867, from Headquarters, Department of the Cumberland, is hereby extended ten days.

Leave of absence, for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant E. H. Weirman, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

The permission to delay joining his regiment granted Second Lieutenant James E. Morrow, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 426, August 27, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended until October 15, 1867.

By the direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 8, paragraph 4, July 26, 1865, from Headquarters, Department of Georgia, as accepted the resignation of Assistant Surgeon L. S. Groves, Twenty-eighth Iowa Volunteers, on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability, is hereby revoked, he having rendered continuous service to July 31, 1865, at which date he was mustered out with his command.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 245, Paragraph 46, July 22, 1864, from this office, as discharged Captain F. D. Butterfield, Eighth Vermont Volunteers, is hereby revoked, he having been paid to August 6, 1864, at which date he was discharged, on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability, by Special Orders No. 89, Paragraph 1, August 6, 1864, from Headquarters, Military Division of West Mississippi.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 37, Paragraph 14, January 23, 1863, from this office, as discharged Second Lieutenant Benjamin Warren, Jr., Twelfth Vermont Volunteers, is hereby revoked, he having been previously discharged by Special Orders No. 11, Paragraph 1, January 13, 1863, from Headquarters, Defences of Washington.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 50, Headquarters, Department of Arkansas, March 19, 1864, as honorably discharged Lieutenant-Colonel Milton F. Collins, First Iowa Volunteers, A. D., from the service of the United States, is hereby revoked, Lieutenant-Colonel Collins having been previously honorably discharged the service by orders from the Adjutant-General of the Army (special series), dated Vicksburg, Mississippi, March 11, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 411, Paragraph 5, December 24, 1862, from this office, as discharged First Lieutenant George F. Walbridge, Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, is hereby amended to read: George R. Walbridge.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 411, paragraph 5, December 24, 1862, from this office, amended by Special Orders No. 450, paragraph 25, September 23, 1867, from this office, as discharged First Lieutenant George R. Walbridge, is hereby revoked, he having been previously discharged by Special Orders, No. 48, paragraph 9, December 15, 1862, from Headquarters, Thirteenth Army Corps, Department of the Tennessee, and paid in accordance with that order.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 318, paragraph 1, September 3, 1862, from Headquarters, Department of the Mississippi, as accepted the resignation of Second Lieutenant F. H. Wallace, Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, is hereby amended to read: T. H. Wallace.

By direction of the President, so much of Special Orders No. 254, paragraph 13, September 22, 1862, from this office, as discharged Second Lieutenant F. H. Wallace, Company, H, Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, is hereby revoked, his resignation having been previously accepted, to date June 7, 1863, by Special Orders No. 318, paragraph 1, September 3, 1862, from Headquarters, Department of the Mississippi, amended by Special Orders No. 450, paragraph 27, September 23, 1867, from this office.

Brevet Brigadier-General Innis N. Palmer, Lieutenant-Colonel Second U. S. Cavalry, will report by letter to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, to accompany recruits to the Plains in the month of October next.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Second Lieutenant J. R. Walker, Second Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States on account of his services being no longer required. He will receive no final payments, until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the Government.

Post Chaplain Edmund B. Tuttle will report in person to the Commanding General, Department of Washington, who will, upon his reporting, order him to report to the Commanding Officer, Fort Sedgwick, Colorado Territory.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the order of September 3, 1867, for Brevet Major-General A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, to proceed to Fortress Monroe, Va., on official business, is hereby confirmed.

Second Lieutenant Albert Austin, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, will report in person to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, who will order him to join his regiment by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Permission to draw the usual advance of mileage is hereby granted him.

Brevet Major C. E. Goddard, Assistant Surgeon, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and will report to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director, Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty.

Brevet Brigadier-General R. S. MACKENZIE, Colonel Forty-first U. S. Infantry, has been assigned to the command of the Sub-District of the Rio Grande.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL, all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

THE U. S. sloop-of-war *Dale*, one of the practice squadron, arrived at Annapolis, Maryland, on the 22d inst.

A CABLE telegram from Southampton, Tuesday, September 24th, says that the U. S. gunboat *Shamrock*, of the European squadron, had arrived off Cowes.

THE steamer *Penobscot*, just returned from the Asiatic squadron, is to be overhauled and repaired at the Washington Navy Yard.

PASSED Assistant Paymaster W. F. A. Torbert has been detached from the U. S. steamer *Massachusetts* and ordered to the U. S. steamer *Wampanoag* during her trial trip.

THE U. S. steamer *Shubrick* went ashore on the 8th inst. in a fog, thirty miles below Cape Mendocino, on the Pacific coast. She was returning from a trip to convey lighthouse material. It is not known if she can be saved.

THE Navy Department has received intelligence of the death, at sea, on the 30th of August, of Commander George W. Young, commanding the U. S. steamer *Suwanee*. His remains were buried the next day at Manzanillo, Mexico.

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.—Rear-Admiral Davis, under date of Rio de Janeiro, August 24th, reports that the *Guerrero*, *Pawnee*, and *Kansas* were at that port, the *Shamokin* and *Wasp* at Montevideo, and the *Huron* on the way from Montevideo to Rio.

THE following officers have been detached from the *Brooklyn*: Captain T. H. Patterson, from command, and is waiting orders; Paymaster George Plunkett, and ordered to settle accounts; Lieutenant Commanders Frederick V. McNair and J. D. Marvin, and are waiting orders.

THE Navy Department has intelligence of the death, on the 12th inst., by yellow fever, at Pensacola, Florida, of Acting Master H. C. Wade, commanding the steamer *Yucca*. Also, on board the U. S. steamer *Tacony*, on the 15th inst., of Frank Supples, ordinary seaman. On the 16th, J. F. Weidlin, private of marines, and on the 17th, of William Paul, quarter gunner.

EUROPEAN SQUADRON.—Admiral Farragut, under date of Cronstadt, August 29th, reports that on the 15th, at the invitation of his Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, in company with the officers of his ships, he called upon him, and was most cordially received. The Grand Duke and suite returned the call on the 16th, and were received with due honor. Admiral Farragut had since visited St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Nijni Novgorod, and was everywhere most enthusiastically received. On the 28th Admiral Lesofsky gave a ball to the Admiral and his officers, and on the following day Admiral Farragut returned the civility by an entertainment on board the *Franklin*.

THE U. S. steamer *Penobscot*, which sailed from the Navy-yard, New York, several months since for the Asiatic squadron, arrived at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 15th instant, from St. Thomas, W. I. The following is a list of the officers: Lieutenant Commander, William B. Cushing, commanding; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, L. G. Vassalle; Acting Ensigns, K. L. M. Jones and Christian S. Lawrence; Assistant Paymaster, Charles W. Stanner; First Assistant Engineer, G. L. M. MacCarty; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, James Patterson; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, John Grimes; and Captain's Clerk, Charles G. Fleming.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.—Rear-Admiral Bell, under date of Shanghai, June 30th, reports the *Hartford* and *Wachusett*, Commander Shufeldt, at that port; the *Shenandoah*, Captain Goldsborough, was at Yokohama on the 11th June, and was to start about the 21st, with our Minister on board, for the western coast of Japan, to select a suitable port for foreign trade under the treaty. The *Ashuelot*, Commander Febizer, was at Hong Kong, having been cruising between that port and Foo Chow. The *Monocacy*, Commander Carter, had returned from Borneo to Hong Kong, and was cruising between that island and Hainan. The *Supply*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Edward Conroy, arrived at Shanghai on the 30th June, from Nagasaki. The health of the squadron was good, no death having occurred since previous report.

NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The *Tacony*, Commander R. L. Law, and the *Lenapee*, Commander John Irwin, have arrived below this yard, and have been quarantined by the health authorities. The *Tacony* has several cases of fever, all convalescent; the *Lenapee* has had no new cases since arriving here. The *Yucca* and *Glasgow* are both expected to arrive here from the Gulf Squadron. The *Muscola* is in the dock; the *Minnetonka* is receiving her machinery; the *Nantasket*, built at Boston Yard, has arrived here to receive her boilers and machinery; the *Piscataqua* is still fitting out, and will soon be ready for her officers. Rear Admiral S. C. Rowan is here, and as soon as she is ready for sea, will hoist his flag on her. Chief Engineer James W. Whittaker has reported for duty as Storekeeper for the Bureau of Steam Engineering at this Yard. A Naval General Court-martial, of which Commodore Charles Steedman is President, will convene at this Yard, October 2d, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it.

NORTH PACIFIC SQUADRON.—The Navy Department has despatches from Rear-Admiral Thatch, announcing that the U. S. steamship *Jamestown*, Commander C. J. McDougal, sailed for Sitka on the 17th August; and the U. S. steamer *Rescuee*, for the same place, on the 20th August. The U. S. steamer *Lackawanna*, Captain Reynolds, sailed from Honolulu, for Lahaina, on the 6th July, taking as passenger General McCook, Minister Resident of the United States. The High School was visited, and the boys found great gratification in seeing General McCook, one of the prominent soldiers of the United States. The ship was visited by the Governor, who was appropriately received. On the 9th the ship sailed for Ulupalakua, where she remained until the 11th, when she sailed for

Hilo, where the *Lackawanna* remained until the 18th. The despatch says: "On Wednesday General McCook, myself, and a number of the officers attended a meeting of the Rev. Mr. Coan's congregation, and had a most interesting time. The large church was crowded, and, among the exercises, the Sunday School children sang, with great fervor, our war songs, such as 'Marching through Georgia,' 'Tramp, Tramp,' 'Rally round the Flag,' 'John Brown's Body,' and the 'Star Spangled Banner'—the three last in good English, and the others in Hawaiian." Leaving Hilo on the 18th, the ship proceeded around the east side of the island, and next day went into Kailua and Keala Keakua Bays, communicating with the shores at the latter place, and then proceeded to Honolulu, where the *Lackawanna* arrived on the 20th July.

DISPATCHES have been received at the Navy Department from Lieutenant-Commander L. A. Beardslee, commanding U. S. Steamer *Arctostook*, announcing the arrival of that vessel at Point de Galle, Island of Ceylon, on the 1st of August, and that she would sail the next day en route for Hong Kong, China. Also from Commander R. L. Law, announcing the arrival of the U. S. Steamer *Tacony* at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 15th inst., nine days from Pensacola, Florida. The vessel was ordered North by the Department, in consequence of yellow fever breaking out on board. The following of her officers died of yellow fever at sea: Midshipman Robert N. Griffin, Carpenter William Gillis, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Nicholas Cassin. Information of the death of the following persons by yellow fever has also been received at the Department: Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Eccles, of the U. S. Steamer *Glasgow*, at Pensacola, Fla.; George Green, landsman; George Franklin, schoolmaster; Francis McGuigan, landsman; William Russell, ordinary seaman; John Williams, ship's cook; Bernard Hopkins, stowage steward; John McDonald, ordinary seaman; J. C. Martin, landsman; R. T. Beatty, ordinary seaman; John Watts, second-class fireman; John McCormick, mate; William Gray, ordinary seaman; Andrew Hickie, coal heaver; Harvey Worthen, seaman; Thomas Smith, landsman; William Doherty, landsman; R. B. Johnson, first-class fireman; John Smith, landsman; J. P. Penhalloro, captain's clerk; A. A. Franzen, acting ensign; James Murphy, ordinary seaman; Joseph Sanchez, seaman, and John Laporte, of the U. S. Steamer *Mahaska*, at New Orleans.

THE Light-house Board have issued the following notices to mariners:

West Indies.—Lighthouse on Castle Island.—Crooked Island Passage.—Official information has been received at this office that the light-house, which has been in the course of erection on Castle Island, at the southern entrance of the Crooked Island Passage, is now completed and ready for the reception of the lantern, which will shortly be sent out from England; previous to the exhibition of the light, mariners are informed of the completion of the building, as it forms an excellent day-mark for the Crooked Island Passage.

United States of America.—Coast of Florida.—Amelia Island Range Light.—Official notice is hereby given that on and after the 5th inst. there will be exhibited a range light in front of Amelia Island light-house. The illuminating apparatus is a steamer lens, and illuminates an arc of 90 degs. The tower is a skeleton frame (on wheels, and a tramway of 100 feet), open at the bottom and closed at the top; the lower part is painted brown and the upper part is painted white. This light is designed as a range in crossing the bar entrance to Fernandina, Florida.

United States of America.—Chesapeake Bay, Md.—Light-house at Jones Island, Tangier Sound.—Official information is hereby given that a screw-pile light-house has been erected at Jones Island, mouth of Annapomessis River, to take the place of the light-vessel now stationed there. The light will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of the 7th October, 1867. The light-house stands on the reef extending from the mouth of the river to the light-vessel in the sound, three-fourths of a mile distant from each, and in 5½ feet of water, mean tide. The ironwork of the founda ion is painted red, the superstructure is painted white. The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens, of the fourth order. The focal plane is 35 feet above ordinary tides, and the light can be seen in clear weather a distance of 10 miles.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REGIMENTAL BANDS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: As it is generally understood that the reason for disbanding the regimental bands was retrenchment, to reduce the enormous expenses of the War Department at the time of the increase of the Regular Army, I submit for the consideration of officers who feel an interest in reviving our regimental bands a plan which, I think, if properly represented and urged, may restore them.

By the present law we have (including the West Point Band) sixteen post bands, twenty-five musicians each, costing in pay proper over \$10,000 per month for their support. In addition to this, there is the expense of purchasing and repairing instruments, now furnished by the Quartermaster's Department. I propose, by a comparatively small increase of expenditure, to furnish a band for each regiment of the service, and, I think, all will agree with me, to improve the army in its *esprit du corps* and efficiency correspondingly. My plan, to be represented to Congress, is as follows:

Authorize each regiment to be entitled to a band of one leader and twenty musicians.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Pay per month: | |
| One band leader..... | \$50 |
| Five first-class musicians at \$30..... | 150 |
| Five second-class musicians at \$20..... | 100 |
| Total pay per month..... | \$300 |
| Total pay for sixty bands..... | \$18,000 |

This provides for the nucleus of a band, and at pay that musicians can be enlisted. Let the complement then be made up by selecting men from the companies of the regiment, with authority to assign them to the band as third-class musicians, and pay of privates. The expense of purchasing instruments, music, etc., can readily be paid out of the regimental fund.

In place, then, of fifteen bands for the benefit and entertainment of the few, at a total cost of about \$12,000 or \$16,000 per month, the entire Army (sixty regiments) can enjoy the luxury of music by increasing the Government support the small sum of \$3,000 or \$5,000. We only want the authority to provide the "ways and means."

SEPTEMBER 23, 1867.

POTOMAC.

AFTER CURLEW ON THE BORDER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The monotony of this "One Company" Border post was very agreeably broken a few days since by the advent of M. and L. on an inspecting tour. It is seldom the case, I believe, where several officers are serving together, that the coming of the dread official who always finds fault with cap letters and screw slots, is looked forward to with pleasure; but so it is here, and at the very time when he is most severe we can hardly keep from laughing out of pure joy at seeing a familiar face. My mustang, lariatd out there in the shade of that stunted bunch of "Spanish bayonets," kicks up his heels, and shakes the kinks from his hair rope—an evidence of his approval to the orderly that leaves three horses grazing close by for company.

After the inspection, shot guns, shot bags, and powder flasks are assumed, big spur, then a stirrup-cup, and away we go to the prairie, rendered famous by the first square fight of the Mexican war, after curlew, that odd, wild, and game bird so plenty here. They are not to be approached except on horseback, or in a go-cart of some description. A brisk ride in a blazing sun, and we clear the chapparal, bordering the magnificent broad green, rippling expanse of grass, enclosing here and there rich dark brown spots of damper ground, where the curlew love to pursue and catch the nimble worm. We deploy, as skirmishers, a hundred yards or so apart, and move slowly across the prairie, guns cocked, and resting on the saddle bow, while every eye is strained for an opportunity to bag the first bird. Finally L., on the left, bangs away at one, which flies across my front, scared, but not hurt by my discharge, to be doubled up in a heap by the right hand barrel of M., on the right. "Hurrah!" first bird for M., beside having "wiped an eye" for each of us youngsters on the left. Next, up jumps one on the right, missed by M., and killed by L., on the left. So we go, knocking one over here and there, everyone bagging curlew but myself, and I had come to the conclusion they were never so hard to shoot flying as when I was anxious to "show off" before my visitors; but presently I saw a chance that bid fair to enable me to go back to camp with feathers at my pommel as well as the rest. In the center of a mud oasis were some six or seven "veteran" birds calmly surveying the desperate sportsman who just then started his horse into the mud to get within shot. My plucky little mustang soon told me, by his uncertain, plunging steps, that he had gone far enough, and, without turning his head to right or left, I levelled my piece at the flock and pulled. At once an astounding change came over the relative position of things. Just before I pulled, my piece was between the horse's ears; in less time than I could think afterward I was standing on my head in two feet and a-half of that confounded clay and water. With much trouble I managed to get the right end up, and then both ends, to hard prairie again, where I caught my horse, and, after breaking one of the commandments a few times in a mild manner, came to regard it as a good joke, and join in the laugh at my own clumsiness.

All three being by this time hungry, it was voted too hot for more sport, and as they had game enough to bread the house, I was able to choke down my remaining mortification for the "nasty" fall with the last rich mouthful of that royal game bird known here as the "Spanish curlew."

G. E. A.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS, August 30, 1867.

AN ADVENTURE WITH INDIANS.

FORT RENO, D. T., August 5, 1867.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your issue of June 29, 1867, appears an extract from a letter of an officer at Fort Phil. Kearny, under the heading of "An Adventure with Indians," wherein allusion is made to Sergeants Graham and Grant, of the Eighteenth Infantry, relative to their daring and invaluable services in carrying despatches through to Fort C. F. Smith.

The writer is evidently mistaken or prejudiced when he accuses Sergeant Graham, of Company G, with cowardice, and in justice to Sergeant Graham I am compelled to deny his statement. Sergeant Graham is an old soldier, and has served his country in every arm of the service, and in nearly every latitude. Surely the heart of a "coward" could never have proposed to Sergeant Grant to make this adventure, and execute it. "Sergeant Graham," he says, "seemed very badly scared." Why seem scared after having passed the dangers and escaped the cruelty of the savages? Sergeant Grant, after disregarding the earnest appeals of Sergeant Graham to relieve himself and his horse of their heavy load, began to lag, and after his horse was unable to proceed farther, he abandoned him, relieved himself of his surplus baggage, and overtook Sergeant Graham and Boyer as they were ascending the mountain. He (Grant) then seized the tail of Graham's horse to assist him up the hill. Graham remonstrating, Grant let loose, and disappeared, exhausted, behind the ledge of rocks. Graham, perceiving a good place of defense a little farther up the mountain, succeeded in reaching it, meanwhile exposed to a constant fire from the Indians. The Indians, not wishing to advance upon their formidable position, retreated, under a sharp fire from Graham and Boyer, taking the direction of Grant's disappearance. What took place between Grant and the Indians after that, Grant's word is taken. Graham, after the disappearance of the Indians, returned to look for Grant, supposing him to be concealed behind some rock, or in some cave, thereby eluding the grasp of the Indians. Graham, after a fruitless search, began retracing his steps to Fort Phil. Kearny. His return trip was one which, in suffering and exposure, beggars description.

Sergeant Graham's deeds on this, as on many other like occasions, deserve the kindest consideration and grateful thanks of the succored. His superior qualifications, his undoubted veracity and honor, his long- tried and faithful services, merit no rebuke, nor deserve the slightest allusion derogatory to his courage. If partiality is shown in "getting Grant something from Washington," and not Graham—in deceiving people by praising Grant and disgracing Graham—then let some of us who know the facts

appeal to our influence in favor of Graham, and deny the assertions wherever found. Grant and Graham both rendered our country on this occasion an inestimable service; they both deserve praise and promotion. The willingness with which they entered upon this perilous journey stamps them the heroes of the day, and an equal division of thanks and acknowledgment of their services, as done in General Orders, No. 26, Headquarters Department of the Platte, is, and will ever remain, due to them. Q. Q.

A CRY FROM ARIZONA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: For some time I have been intending to entrust my fame as a correspondent to your sheet, but do not think that even now, unless unusually roused, that I would abuse your tolerance with my halderdash; but then you cannot know how delightful it is for "us fellows" to read of the nice hops they are having at the East—how magnificent cadets lead glorious "Germans," and the officers at Fort Columbus entertain their friends so handsomely, that common civility obliges them to go on board the *Jeau Bart* next day to try their "Eau de vie."

Truly, charming is all this—and, sixteen of the graduating class already engaged—what luck! I hope sincerely it will never be the fortune of any married man to succeed me at this post. Ah! would that the dear creatures who go to the Point with such delicious appliances for capturing first-class, yearlings, plebs or whichever is opportune, could see what goes to sustain life behind those pretty buttons at a frontier fort! Do you think they would like pork and beans? for, on my word, that's all that's been at this post for near the past six months, and we are too poor to have even a Sutler, though the A. G. O. still allows them.

This is July 30th, and our eventful day, as it brought us a mail, in it your paper for June 15th and 22d; therefore, if the events I allude to are rather out of date, make the necessary allowances, and if any erratic thought or extravagant expression finds its way into this little communication, attribute it to an overheated brain—not from excitement, nor yet through stimulants, for I've not had a drink, let me see—well, yes, I did have one, let me tell you how I got it. I went over to see the Surgeon the other day (rather early in the morning to be sure), he eyed me as if he had a suspicion, but I at once became as agreeable as possible, determined to accomplish my object, and so I sat, and talked, and hung around, and talked; at last sick call sounded. Oh, think's I, now's my chance! so into the wigwam he calls a dispensary, we went—he could not turn me out you know for I am commanding officer, so I still hung around without apparent purpose until at last one poor devil had to have whiskey with his dose; when seizing the bottle I had it, my drink! and ever since when I want a drink I have to think of that one and the contest—for I can't try the same dodge again, the Surgeon might see through it; if he should just think of the fall from official dignity.

So you see I cannot be excited by drink; but if at all, it is by the ardent temperature we are now experiencing. Why, my dear JOURNAL it has been 122 in my tent this Summer, and varies from 110 to that point.

I'd like to get over once more; would even do duty at Governor's Island. We hear great stories of that post out here, however, you can assure McC., David I—, who are there I believe, that I can sympathize with them in their trials at the "goose step," as I have just had thirty-eight recruits added to my company, and, by the way, not a Smith among them. I think if I could get to New York I would go to Fort Hamilton to hear Price play the banjo once more—his caemate is; one of the pleasantest places in the harbor.

I wonder if the grave O. M., sitting at Willett's Point, interrupts the continuance of the hops I heard they had there last Summer? I should so like to see my friend with the long legs, who wears a castle on his cap, dance—he who sings with the bassoon voice, I mean.

But every one else who writes to you has something to say about Lo! He is a poor Indian out here sure enough, and though constantly protesting when he comes around for a little flour, "he good Injin," still the meat of a mule is too much of a temptation for him to resist, and one never escapes, that is, after he has carefully numbered the odds. The other day a Paymaster strayed along here, having experienced a sensation on the road; he arrived with startling intelligence of "Indians," as he was riding along in fancied security at the head of his escort, he first appeared over a ridge as unattended, thereby strongly attracting the attention of a noble red man standing there, who, with evident glee, sought in his quiver, while there the poor Paymaster stood without one (so he says). At once three other noble sons—(no! they are not sons of the forest—there is no such a thing around as a tree—what shall I call them? brutes) started up very bravely; but ah! Mr. Lo, look out! here comes one of the escort, here another, back go arrows, brave Indian turns, and with rapidity; yes, brave as he is said to be; and retreats, and so dextrously and with such an evident disinclination for familiarity that the valiant little detachment of the U. S. Army appear by charging them to drive them into the ground. And this is the usual success if you hunt them in this country. Chase them and they sink into the ground or somehow vanish, look behind and they are peeping over a hill at you. But, dear JOURNAL, Arizona is unlike every other place.

In a few days Colonel Price, Eighth Cavalry, starts with an expedition in which he is likely to add to his fame, if fame can be acquired fighting Indians.

SOLDIERS AS CLERKS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: As the columns of your valuable journal are ever cheerfully devoted to the publication of whatever concerns the rank and file of the Army, either to ameliorate its condition, or make evident what is impolitic, detrimental or deteriorating, I earnestly desire that the subject of "enlisted men as clerks," or "soldiers as clerks," in your number of the 2d inst., be revived and enlarged upon, not as regards "stripes," but as to the real effect upon the consideration of the army in depriving soldiers of the several

clerkships occupied by civilians. It ought to be clearly evident to Congress, as well as the War Department, if they have any knowledge of the material of which the Army is composed, that it contains men enough of sufficient ability to perform all of the clerk duty, from the clerkship of a company to the Headquarters of the Army.

While the people are undergoing the heavy taxation incurred by the Rebellion, the Government seems to ignore anything like a means of lessening its expenses, and persistently pursues the old course of employing civilians as clerks, by which taxation is considerably augmented. Not only does it assume this feature, but the most predominant is that the soldier is deprived of the benefit of what properly belongs to his position. Then, in justice to the soldier, and out of respect to the ability of those who can perform the entire clerk duty of the Army equally as well as civilians, why not give them what they are rightly entitled to. The extra pay that would be given a soldier for performing the duties of the several clerkships in the Army, now occupied by civilians, would be only a just compensation for his intelligence and education. This improvement in the condition of the soldier would be a means of making the rank and file of the Army more intelligent, for then there would be an inducement to men of education to enter the Army, as they would be afforded an opportunity of earning a reasonable competence.

Why does not Congress look to this important and incessant neglect of the soldiers' right? Methinks if it would but give this subject its wise legislation, examine the real condition of the Army as to the ability of the rank and file, that civilian clerkships would be abolished, and the intelligent part of the Army speedily brought into its proper sphere. I do hope and trust that the wisdom of Congress will sooner or later be directed to this important subject, and, by their legislation, grant the intelligent soldier a just compensation for his real worth. We shall see. *Tempora! O mores!* JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MISSOURI.

UNIFORM FOR MATES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: It appears very strange that the attention of some of our impartial Naval authorities has not been called to the present uniform prescribed for mates, (by the late Regulations of the U. S. Navy), they being the only officers who are excluded from wearing the shoulder-straps in our Naval service.

Why are not mates entitled to the same uniform as other warrant officers, accompanied with proper shoulder-straps, whereby their rank could be distinguished? At present they have neither the uniform of an officer nor the dress of a sailor; and, aside from those who are immediately acquainted with the grades in the Naval service, people cannot determine whether they are to be considered as officers or not, which in many instances places mates in very awkward positions.

The favor asked for is very small, and, if granted, the straps of mates would detract nothing from the lustre of their seniors, some of whom look upon mates as a class having no business in the Naval service, and are very much afraid the Department may bestow some favor upon mates which will help to raise them to their proper standing as practical and efficient officers of our service. Do not mates deserve a proper uniform for their zealous and untiring performance of duties during our late terrific struggle for the preservation of our glorious Union? What class of officers had harder or more hazardous duties to perform; yet how nobly they stuck to their posts, doing honor to their flag by their valor and patriotism.

All they ask for is justice, that they may receive the benefits of a uniform with trimmings, which their more worthy brother officers have been awarded. With such a change they would enter into the performance of their duties with renewed vigor, feeling that their position had been fairly marked out.

A strap having been determined upon for midshipmen, there can be no question as to the proper kind which should be allowed to mates. Give them the plain strap, (such as midshipmen have recently discarded), and make the cap ornament (eagle and anchor) a National device, to be worn indiscriminately by all officers. By so doing a great amount of existing prejudice would be removed, and the uniform of officers of the Navy would then be worthy of its name. FAIR PLAY.

A UNIFORM NEEDED.

In years past, it was justly said that we were as an Army, "the best uniformed and fed, and the poorest quartered of any Army in the world," we are now without doubt the poorest uniformed.

We have no uniform, for the irregularities which creep into the Volunteer service, as regards dress during the war, are now painfully apparent in our regular forces.

We are sadly in need of a new style of head gear. The black felt hat is so much disliked by the entire army, that it is never worn for even dress occasions if it can be avoided, and in a garrison you cannot see two officers equipped alike. Blouses, shoulder-straps, and sabres all different.

I am no advocate for a gaudy dress for our army; but let those who have the power give us a dress such as will make us in appearance what we claim to be, in fact, a fine body of soldiers. Let us have a new hat, more facings on our uniform coats, and a fatigue uniform; for officers particularly discard epaulets and shoulder-straps, marking the rank instead on the collar and cuffs.

Let us return to white belts, officers and men. When a soldier is pipe-claying his belt he is not getting drunk. We need at this time particularly a fatigue coat or blouse, so that there will be uniformity among all officers of the Army when in fatigue dress; and here let me, from practical observation of nearly all the European Armies, suggest that a blue cloth blouse, closed at the throat, should be adopted, omitting buttons, substituting frogs of black silk, slashing the seams and binding the edges with black mohair braid, and marking the rank on the sleeve with black silk braid. Such a coat would make a durable and elegant fatigue dress suitable for an officer and a gentleman.

Almost every officer in the army is now desirous of a new uniform, and the wishes of the service are certainly entitled to some consideration.

PROCEEDINGS OF BOARDS ON UPTON'S TACTICS.

REPORT OF FIRST BOARD.

WEST POINT, N. Y., January, 1867.

To the Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: The Board of Officers assembled at this place by virtue of Special Orders Nos. 264 and 272, June 5th and 8th, 1866, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, "for the purpose of recommending such changes in authorized Infantry tactics as shall make them simple and complete, or the adoption of any new system that may be presented to it if such change be deemed advisable," has the honor to report that after a careful trial and scrutiny of the different systems presented, the Board has unanimously decided to recommend the adoption of Brevet Major-General Upton's system, a printed copy of which is herewith transmitted.

In making this examination the Board suggested certain alterations, not affecting the general principles, which were readily concurred in by the author.

The Board further examined the "Forms of Parade and Review for a Brigade, Division, and Corps of Infantry," by Brevet Major-General A. T. A. Torbert, U. S. Volunteers, referred to it for that purpose, and respectfully recommend its adoption, with certain changes to conform to the tactics; and that it, together with the "Forms of Parade," etc., etc., for a battalion, be approved as in the printed copy transmitted.

We have the honor to be, etc. H. B. CLITZ, Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Infantry and Brevet Colonel, President of the Board; R. B. AYRES, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.; H. M. BLACK, Major Seventh Infantry and Brevet Colonel U. S. A.; J. J. VAN HORN, Captain Eighth Infantry and Brevet Major U. S. A., Recorder.

ENDORSEMENT OF GENERAL GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, }
WASHINGTON, February 4, 1867. }

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith the report of the Board of Officers convened by Special Orders, No. 264, War Department, A. G. O., of date June 5, 1866, for the purpose of recommending such changes in the authorized Infantry tactics as shall make them simple and complete, or the adoption of any new system that may be presented to it, if such change be deemed advisable.

Having examined this report, I concur fully with the Board, and recommend the immediate adoption of Upton's Infantry Tactics, Double and Single Rank, as the text book for the Military Academy, and the standard Tactics for the Armies of the United States.

I have seen the system applied to company and battalion drills, and am fully satisfied of its superior merits and adaptability to our service. Besides it is no translation but a purely American work. The board by which it was examined and recommended, was composed of officers of ability and experience, and I do not think any further examination by boards is necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed] U. S. GRANT, General.

Official copy: GEO. K. LEHT, Assistant Adjutant General.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND BOARD.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 9, 1867.

The Board of Officers met pursuant to Special Orders. Present, all the members.

The Board then adjourned to meet to-morrow at 11 A. M.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 10, 1867.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, all the members.

The Board then witnessed a practical illustration of "Upton's Tactics" in the principles of the School of the Company, and that of the Skirmisher, in about one hour, by a company of cadets commanded by Brevet Major-General E. Upton.

General U. S. Grant, President of the Board, presented to it letters upon Upton's Tactics from Brevet Major-General S. Casey, U. S. A., Brigadier-General W. H. Morris, U. S. Volunteers, and Brevet Major-General T. W. Sherman, U. S. A., and a reply to the latter from Brevet Major-General E. Upton, U. S. A., all of which were read to the Board.

The Board then adjourned to meet again to-morrow at 11 A. M.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 11, 1867.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, all the members.

The Board then witnessed a practical illustration of "Upton's Tactics" in the School of the Battalion, and that of the Skirmisher, in about one hour, by Company A, U. S. Engineer Battalion, commanded by Brevet Major-General E. Upton, U. S. A.

The Board then adjourned, to meet again to-morrow, at 11 A. M.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 12, 1867.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment. Present, all the members, except General U. S. Grant, who was suddenly called to Washington.

The Board then witnessed a practical illustration of "Upton's Tactics," in the School of the Battalion, and that of the Skirmisher, in one hour, by four companies of cadets, commanded by Brevet Major-General E. Upton, U. S. A.

The Board then adjourned, to meet again to-morrow, at 11 A. M.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 13, 1867.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment. Present, all the members, except General U. S. Grant, U. S. A.

Brevet Major-General E. Upton was called before the Board, and made a theoretical demonstration of such tactical manoeuvres as were suggested by the Board, or, from the small number of troops, could not be practically illustrated on the field.

A letter from Brevet Major-General H. J. Hunt, U. S. A., upon "Upton's Tactics," was read to the Board.

The Board then adjourned, to meet again on Monday, the 15th inst., at 11 A. M.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 15, 1867.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment. Present, all the members.

The Board has fully considered the subject committed to it by the War Department (Special Order No. 300), and, in addition to the study of the text, has witnessed the practical illustrations of the most important principles involved in the new system of tactics. The only important omissions in its examination were the manual of arms in the School of the Soldier, the formation of squares in the School of the Battalion, and all evolutions of the line.

The first varies, of course, with the arm, and for the same arm must, of course, be the same in all branches of the service; in the second, formation of squares, the principles are the same as in existing systems; and the third, the evolutions of the line, could not be practically illustrated by reason of the small number of troops present.

The general advantages of the new system are:

1st. Its easy application to all the arms of the service, leaving nothing additional to any special branch, except the manual of the arm with which it fights, the adaptation of the words of command, the training of animals, and the management and care of the material with which it is equipped.

2d. The readiness with which the principles may be acquired by new troops, abbreviating materially the time required to fit them for the field, and practically extending the effective term of service of the soldier. This is of great importance in relation to the volunteer force, of which, in all great wars, our armies must be largely composed.

The special advantages are:

That it dispenses with the manoeuvres by the rear rank, by inversion, and the countermarch, and substitutes therefor rapid and simple conversions of front, and changes from column into line.

That it increases the number of modes of passing from the order in column to the order in line; facing in any direction; diminishes the time required for these changes, and preserves always the front rank in front—advantages of vital importance in the presence and under the fire of the enemy.

That it provides for all column movements required in an open country, and by the column of fours, for the movements necessary in narrow roads, wooded or obstructed countries, without the extension incident to ordinary movements by the flank.

That it provides for a single-rank formation specially adapted to the use of breech loaders.

That it provides for a system of skirmishing, from double or single rank, superior for offence or defence to any existing system.

The Board, therefore, recommend that the system of Infantry Tactics, prepared by Brevet Major-General E. Upton, U. S. Army, be adopted as the system for the Armies of the United States, in the place of all others, and that so soon as a sufficient time shall have elapsed for the correction of any errors of arrangement or details, Boards for the special arms may be appointed for the purpose of adapting the tactics of their arms to the system now recommended.

There being no further business before it, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT, General; G. G. MEADE, Major-General, U. S. A.; E. R. S. CANBY, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General; WILLIAM F. BARRY, Colonel Second Artillery, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.; WILLIAM N. GRIER, Colonel Third U. S. Cavalry, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.; H. M. BLACK, Major Seventh U. S. Infantry, Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.

Approved and referred to the Adjutant-General, August 1, 1867. [Signed] E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

By order of Brevet Major-General Gillem, Colonel Twenty-fourth Infantry, the following order was issued September 15th: For the first time since the existence of the Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, as an organization, the sad duty devolves upon the Colonel commanding to announce the death of one of its officers. Captain Roman H. Gray died on the evening of the 14th inst., on board the steamer *Henry M. Shreve*, between Vicksburg and Memphis. Entering the service as a private soldier at the beginning of the late war, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in 1862, for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Shiloh. He participated as a commissioned officer in all the battles of the Army of the Cumberland, from Perryville to Chickamauga, in which last engagement, after displaying signal gallantry, he was taken prisoner. Confined at Andersonville, he endured all the sufferings of that horrible place with his accustomed fortitude, but contracted a disease from which he never fully recovered. He was only released at the end of the war, since which time he has ever been present, and cheerfully performed all the duties devolving upon him up to the period of his death, which occurred while temporarily absent upon a duty for which he had volunteered. As a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm and on the hilt of the sword for sixty days.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been ordered to convene at Brownsville, Texas, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday the 1st day of October next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Colonel W. R. Shafter, Lieutenant Colonel Forty-first Infantry; Major A. P. Morrow, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieutenant D. D. Wheeler, First Artillery; First Lieutenant Dennis Williams, Forty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant Byron Dawson, Ninth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Samuel E. Armstrong, Forty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant John Goshall, Forty-first Infantry; Captain C. C. Hood, Forty-first Infantry, Judge-Advocate. No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

SECOND Lieutenant Harrison Holt, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby detailed as a member of the General Court-martial instituted in Special Orders No. 123, current series, from Headquarters, Fifth Military District.

ARMY PERSONAL.

COMPANY C, Third Infantry, left Fort Hays, for Fort Larned, Kansas, September 8th.

COMPANY C, Thirty-eighth Infantry, left Fort Hays, Kansas, for New Mexico, September 8th.

THE Headquarters of the Forty-first U. S. Infantry, has been established at Ringgold Barracks, Texas.

COMPANY K, Thirteenth Infantry, have been transferred from Fort Benton, to Fort Shaw, Montana Territory.

COMPANY K, Tenth Cavalry, were ordered to proceed to Fort Harker, on the 4th September, as soon as armed and equipped.

LEAVE of absence for sixty days has been granted First Lieutenant Denis H. Williams, Forty-first Infantry, Fifth District.

LEAVE of absence for seven days has been granted Second Lieutenant F. Lowell Hills, Third Regiment of Artillery, Department of the East.

COMPANY M, Eighth Cavalry, were ordered to proceed from Churchill Barracks, Nevada, to Camp McDermitt, Nevada, August 16th.

BREVE Major George H. Tracey, Captain Fifteenth Infantry, died at Mobile on the 17th instant, of yellow fever, after a short illness.

THE Headquarters of the Thirteenth Infantry, have been ordered to be removed from Camp Cooke, Montana Territory, to Fort Shaw, Montana Territory.

LEAVE of absence for sixty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Military District, has been granted to Captain John T. Hoff, Twentieth U. S. Infantry.

LEAVE of absence for fifteen days, to take effect at such time as he may deem it advisable to leave the post under his command, has been granted Brevet Colonel John Hamilton, First U. S. Artillery.

BREVE Colonel W. R. Shafter, Lieutenant-Colonel Forty-first U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty at Ringgold Barracks, and will proceed to Brownsville, Texas, and report for duty with the battalion of his regiment there stationed.

THE following order shows how General Sheridan comes to be in Washington: "Under authority from the General-in-Chief, the undersigned temporarily transfers the command of the Department of the Missouri, to Brevet Major-General A. J. Smith, Colonel Seventh U. S. Cavalry. P. H. Sheridan, Major-General commanding."

CAPTAIN William M. Shoemaker, Military Storekeeper of Ordnance, has been announced as Chief Ordnance Officer of the District of New Mexico. All reports, requisitions, etc., pertaining to the Ordnance Department, requiring action at these Headquarters, will be addressed to Captain Shoemaker, at Fort Union, N. M.

AGREABLY to the request of the Medical Director, Acting Assistant Surgeon John Neill, U. S. A., will proceed to Albany, Bradford county, Pa., on business connected with the Medical Department of the Army. After completing the duty assigned him, Doctor Neill will return to this city.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Charles Lodge, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Ship Island, Miss., and will transfer the public property for which he is responsible, to Acting Assistant Surgeon B. Geisner, U. S. Army, and report in person, without delay, to the Medical Director, Fifth Military District, for assignment to duty.

AGREABLY to instructions from the War Department, Company I, Third Regiment of Artillery, now at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H., will proceed to, and take post at Fort Winthrop, Boston Harbor, taking with it the serviceable Commissary stores and property and such of the moveable property of the Quartermaster Department at Fort Constitution as may be required at his new station.

THE following officers of the staff will accompany Major-General Meade, commanding Department of the East, in his tour of inspection: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Meade, Captain Thirty-first Infantry, Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Colonel W. W. Sanders, Captain Sixth Infantry, Judge-Advocate; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Emory, Captain Ninth Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

IN the case of Brevet Major George W. Fetterman, Captain Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, sentenced by a General Court-martial "to be cashiered," as promulgated in General Court-martial Orders No. 59, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, August 16, 1867, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War, based upon mitigating circumstances connected with his offence, the President is pleased to remit the sentence and restore him to his commission in the Army. He reports for duty at once.

THE following general order was issued on the death of Assistant Surgeon Rowe, at Galveston: It is the painful duty of the Brevet Major-General commanding to announce the death of Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Rowe, who died at this post yesterday, at 8 o'clock P. M., of yellow fever. Doctor Rowe entered the service in February, 1866, since when he has been employed in the various positions to which an officer of his guard is called. His untiring fidelity in the discharge of his duties during the present epidemic has won for him the esteem and praise of all his fellow officers. He finally fell a victim to the disease from which he relieved so many.

A MILITARY Commission was convened to meet at the post of Meridian, Mississippi, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 25th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of John Gully, and such other prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the commission: Brevet Major Thomas H. Norton, Captain Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant T. L. Nye, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant W. O. Cory, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major Charles A. Wikoff, Captain Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, Judge-Advocate. The Commission will sit without regard to hours. By command of Brevet Major-General Ord.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE XV-INCH GUN.

From the British Army and Navy Gazette, Sept. 13, 1867.

THE American 15-inch gun has been treated to its "decent dose of powder," has had a full meal of 100 lbs., and has digested it without bursting itself. The accounts we publish elsewhere contain all particulars, and the result is that the 15-inch gun would make a hole—a pretty big one with its 480 lb. shot—at short range in any iron-clad now afloat of the British Navy. The excessive crowing of the gunnery correspondent of our leading journal over the failure of the Rodman has abated to a very faint cackle. Still he claps his wings over our 9-inch gun, and so do we. But, with all its defects, the big fellow has done great work; and we confess that for other work than hulling iron-sides—for ricochet shelling, for bombardment, and the like, a 480 shell, with a range of four miles and over, and its belly full of a decent dose of powder, appears to us a far more disagreeable and potent projectile than a 9-inch conical-headed shell. Captain Noble's theorems have not stood so well as "the cast-iron chunk with a hole in it," but the obvious disadvantages of such ordnance, great as their merits are, do not lead us at all to desire their introduction or imitation into our service. The Americans are content and so are we. But we give their guns credit for their good works. They will not even extend faith to ours.

From Engineering, September 13, 1867.
THE RODMAN GUN.

The "big chunk of iron with a hole in it," as the American ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL admirably designates the 15-inch, or, as the American ordnance engineers have it, the XV-inch Rodman gun, was again tried last week, at Shoeburyness, not against a target, however, but with 100 lb. of American powder, and at 32 deg. elevation, as a test, we suppose, of its strength. When last tried with 60 lb. of American powder, an initial velocity of 1,170 ft. was obtained. Had the 100 lb. charge produced the same amount of work for each pound of powder, the velocity would have been 1,510 ft.; but it was actually somewhat greater, being 1,538 ft., this being a very high rate of velocity, and about the same as that from the 68-pounder gun fired with 16 lb. charges. A cast-iron 450 lb. shot at this velocity would possess 7,405 foot tons of work, whereas the 250 lb. shot of the 9-inch rifled gun, fired with 43 lb. of powder, has but 3,100 foot tons of work. Why was not this terrific amount of work thrown upon a target? The strength of the gun would not, it is true, have been so severely tested, inasmuch as on the trial the gun was elevated 32 deg., whereas in firing at a target it would be laid point blank. Are the officials at Shoeburyness afraid of their targets? If they are, let them wait a month, till the Yankee newspapers have reached us with their spicy comments, and, as in the great Herring-Chatwood competition, proclaimed another great American victory over the Britishers! Let us take the strength of the gun as proved, and blaze away at the old representative target—the Warrior's. It is clear that the "XV-inch gun" does not burst so easily as was supposed. It is not much more than a year since an American ordnance engineer of some note said to us, concerning these guns, "Bust! why d—n 'em, they bust lying on the ground; they bust in the lathe. Yes! fire 'em! I guess so. Why they bust every three shots!" A gun, however, that will bear 100 lb. even of American powder, with a 450 lb. shot over it, and laid at 32 deg. elevation, is not to be despised. It sent its huge shot the other day, 7,680 yards, or nearly 4 miles 3 furlongs, by far the greatest range to which a round shot was ever thrown in this kingdom. It is a matter of fact, we believe no one of these big guns was ever burst in service; but, of course, like everything else, they have their limits of endurance; and when they do go, in action, God help the gunners!—everybody, indeed, within the turret. For they will go all at once, like a boiler explosion.

The cast-iron shot, even when driven by 100 lb. of powder, would it is reasonable to suppose, break up on striking the target. But there is no need of speculation when the trial can be so readily made; and, again, we ask why has it not been made? Why are we still in our third month of ignorance as to what the American gun will do, and really stand? True, it is a costly subject for experiment, but we bought it for the double purpose of testing its destructive power and its own resistance to powder. If cast-iron shot break up, steel can, of course be used; and it is not even certain that their cost would prevent their adoption. Let us see what the 100 lb. of powder can do, both against the 453 lb. cast-iron shot and the 498 lb. steel shot.

From the London Engineer, September 13, 1867.
AMERICAN ORDNANCE.

A few days ago the 15-inch American gun was made the subject of an experiment at Shoeburyness, in order to determine its maximum range. The conditions of the trial were such as must prove reasonably satisfactory, we think, to Americans. The gun was elevated to thirty-four degrees—the angle at which projectiles are thrown to the greatest distance—and the charge consisted of 100 pounds of American cannon powder. In order to obtain the requisite elevation, the gun had to be removed from its carriage and propped up with large balks of timber—a difficult and laborious operation, which was so successfully performed that a very close approximation to the required angle of elevation was obtained. The round shot, weighing 453 pounds, and having a diameter of 14.895 inch, ranged 7,680 yards, burying itself to a great depth in the sand; it occupied thirty-three seconds in its flight, and fell sixty yards to the left of the range—a fact in some measure accounted for by the influence of the wind. The test was no doubt a severe one for the gun, and it apparently bore it very well. It may be right to state here that the powder used was precisely similar to that employed by the American authorities in the course of their experiments against Fortress Monroe, full particulars of which have already appeared in our pages. It can no longer be doubted, we think, that American cannon powder is weaker than our own. It

has been urged that it is practically stronger, because it is burned in a large bore. We shall neither admit nor dispute the proposition for the present, inasmuch as it does not in the slightest degree affect the real question at issue. Is American powder absolutely stronger than English powder? If it can be shown that it is, then according to one theory it must have the advantage not only of being stronger powder but of deriving strength from the favorable circumstances under which it is consumed in large-bore ordnance. Experiment, however, has shown that in the same gun, and therefore under identical conditions of combustion, the English powder imparted the highest initial velocity to the shot. We claim, as a nation, to use the strongest powder in the world, and we base our claim, not on mere assertion, but on the purity of the ingredients used, on the proportions in which they are employed, and on the perfection to which we have brought the process of manufacture. The fact is tacitly admitted by continental engineers and artillerymen, but our American friends cannot see it. Their forests are the largest, their rivers are the biggest, their ships the fastest, their wooden nutmegs the most spicy, their beech hams the best flavored and the juiciest in the whole world—why then should not their powder be the strongest? We willingly give in as regards the rivers, forests, etc., but we venture to ask why American powder should be stronger than ours? No particulars which are at all reliable have reached this country as to the method of preparation or the proportion of the ingredients. The experiments we have so far carried out with the 15-inch gun tend strongly to prove all that has been said regarding the relative merits of the two explosives by ourselves, and it now rests with the American chemists to prove, if they are able, that the national powder is as much superior to the powder of the Old World as the national gun is superior to all other "chunks of iron with holes in them."

From the Pall Mall Gazette, September 20, 1867.

The practice with the Rodman gun, although only two rounds were fired, was exceedingly interesting. The gun was this time treated, as the Americans would say, "to a decent charge of powder." No less than 100 pounds of (American cannon) powder was fired at each discharge, without, apparently, injuring or straining the gun, and giving the fine velocity of 1,538 feet per second, and a range of 7,680 yards, or four and one-quarter miles.

Directly that effect is produced, away, root and branch, goes the great American theory of racking, the theory which has hitherto been regarded as the excuse for the American system of ordnance.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1867.

THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.

THE Abyssinian war—if war there is to be—is in every way a most awkward and embarrassing one for England, and entitles her to the sincere commiseration of all civilized nations. It is one impossible, perhaps, to avoid, and yet one which is very embarrassing to undertake. It promises no glory to the British arms, and yet can detract prestige from them. It is even doubtful whether any booty can be got from the enterprise. The land is hardly worth annexing to the British Empire; the spoils of King THEODORE and his barbaric palaces will probably not pay the seizing; the whole thing is likely to cost more than it comes to. It is true that the *Army and Navy Gazette* says "the cost ought to be paid by the King in coin or meal—in money or territory. If the latter be the equivalent, we can get purchasers, should it be considered inadvisable to keep it." But, beside that this is counting the chickens before they are hatched, it is somewhat doubtful whether anybody could be found who would like to invest in real estate in Abyssinia—unless, perhaps, a trade might be driven with Mr. SEWARD.

On the other hand, experience has convinced the British nation—more thoroughly even than the French or the Russian—that national glory can be dimmed, and national chagrin abundantly gathered, by a conflict with untrained barbarians in their own wildernesses. We heartily hope that Queen VICTORIA may get the better of her "ower-pressin'" suitor, and force King THEODORE to sound his "barbaric yawp" of anguish over the release of the captives he now holds in thrall. At the same time, we say, history shows that the war might terminate the other way, or be so long drawn out that the prisoners would die in their jail before release came. Great Britain has been historically unhappy in overrunning savage provinces with well-appointed and glittering battalions of veteran troops, and training Armstrong guns against half-clad, dusky-skinned warriors, armed with gongs, bows and arrows, or Maori javelins—and yet retiring discomfited. BHOTAN, of recent memory, testifies what it costs to re-capture a couple of guns which a parcel of thieving natives make off with. Gallant men by the thousand,

and treasure by the million, pay for such experiments.

And yet, this war is a disagreeable necessity which few men in England think of dodging. The inability of an Englishman to put up with a national slight, however unintentional, is not more marked than his inability to submit to a personal imposition, no matter how preposterous it may be to resent it. A man escaped in a strait-jacket from Bedlam could put an individual Englishman in terrible rage by stepping on his corns, or "calling him names," making him vow to take satisfaction out of one who, as he is perfectly conscious all the while, has not enough *plus intellect* or volition to commit a breach of decorum. In like fashion, Britons corporate cannot take "slack" from a jungle-monarch any more than from JULIUS CÆSAR; and the conduct of THEODORE of Abyssinia, who is undoubtedly a first-class lunatic with a matrimonial turn of mind, is voted by all England to be monstrously unendurable. We read the literature of all parts of the Kingdom only to find the same resolution. The natural inability of THEODORE to understand good manners or good breeding only creates a desire in England to instruct him in these matters—to shoot international courtesy into his belly by means of a Snider-Enfield. Manchester and Sheffield hold to this view as strongly as London and Portsmouth. So, with a feeling that the business is a very disagreeable one, the preparations for war go on by universal consent, and it has been remarked that, curiously enough, never was there such lack of enthusiasm nor such presence of unanimity in England over any war as over this.

Perhaps the fact that the national honor of England was already compromised and the nation committed to war by its diplomacy, has had something to do with the general consent to its waging. The case stood thus: When the whimsical THEODORE, who considers himself physically, intellectually and morally, to be as proper a man as any in Christendom, not to speak of Pagandom, conceived the brilliant idea of uniting his fortunes with those of the relict of the lamented Prince ALBERT, the gross humor of the thing was a little too rank even for a nation whose leading club-room talk is the despicable JOHN-BROWN scandal. At all events, the mere rumor of nuptial advances made by the dusky sooter, must have been specially disagreeable to that faithful Queen who will not yet doff her widow's mourning, much less listen to marital proposals from the most exalted of monarchs. At all events, her Minister, when the enraged and baffled THEODORE clapped into prison twenty or thirty hapless English subjects, made such energetic threats and protests, as was befitting. Hence, after many months spent in perfectly useless dispatch-writing, and in the quite as useless (hitherto) cries for relief from the prisoners, and in the worse than useless sending of people to look up the prisoners, who were invariably thrust in with them—it became evident that England was rapidly getting bullied by a quarter-civilized brute who ought to be extinguished. The natural indignation of the British people was in this case, therefore, reinforced by the necessity for preserving the national honor, which so much publicity has occasioned.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN GALVESTON.

WE are enabled to give this week fuller particulars than before of the ravages of yellow fever among our troops stationed on posts along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. The facts have been furnished to us by officers who have lately arrived from the infected districts. They are, therefore, in every respect, trustworthy.

Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola mark the line of posts, extending all round the Gulf of Mexico, at which Yellow Jack has reported his dread presence. The first is the most afflicted. The place had 22,000 inhabitants, and if we allow the flight of one-third, certainly not a great estimate under such circumstances, about 15,000 of them will be left exposed to the disease. Of these, *twelve thousand* have been attacked. Accurate bills of mortality have not been kept, but it is estimated that one out of every four of the sick has not recovered. This makes a loss of between four and five thousand persons in one small town.

Our informants tell us that the great want, from the beginning of the epidemic, has been physicians and nurses. Four physicians have been sent to Gal-

veston—faithful men who threw themselves into their duty with sublime unselfishness. But they were all unacclimated, and they were not all sent at once, but one after another, so that only one Army surgeon was on the ground at any time. In consequence of these two errors, three of them have died, and now the fourth fights the battle alone. Galveston has physicians of its own, of course, but in this emergency they have more than they can do. When one of the Government surgeons was struck down, a physician of the place was sent for. He could not refuse to prescribe for the men who lay before him, but he had ninety patients of his own whom he could not desert. His exhaustion was so great that we are told he would fall asleep by the death-bed of his charge.

In nurses the deficiency was quite as great as in doctors. There are two stages of the disease which require great circumspection. In the weak stage the patient must lie absolutely still, remain covered, and be constantly dosed with stimulants; when the disease has run its course, and the sick man rises from his bed, it is with a strong appetite, for he has had no food for days. But if he eats, *he dies*. He must submit to weak broth, and suffer the ravens of hunger. Sick and feverish men are not in a fit state to maintain such repression of their strong impulses, and they need persistent watching. To perform all these duties, a whole army of nurses is necessary when so widespread a pestilence rages. Unless we are willing to make a Summer desert of every place the yellow fever is likely to visit, it is necessary to have a corps of these nurses ready in some Southern city, or else we must have an appropriation at hand, or authority to hire helpers for the sick, in whatever number the occasion calls for. It may seem strange that there should be any need of such suggestions. But in the present case, when, after delay, authority came to employ nurses, the Quartermaster's Department thought the Medical Department was responsible, and so would not pay the bills, and the Medical Department had no money. Now, in Galveston a carpenter gets eight dollars a day for his ordinary labor, and when he has to sit up nights, watch the uneasy sick, and run the risk of disease, it is not remarkable that he wants ten dollars a day. From private citizens it was easy to obtain this, but the Army officers could only tell him to make his wages a claim on the Government. Naturally enough, the Army hospitals found it difficult to get assistants. Enlisted men were detailed, but they were nervous and frightened, would get intoxicated, and the disease, which is most apt to follow excess, would fall upon them. Then they would carry it back to camp, and thus spread the evil they had been employed to avert.

The disease at first was quite mild, but slowly and insidiously gained strength, and passed from the whites, who alone had at first felt its fatal power, to the negroes—a step which was in itself a sign of present danger. In the early days of the epidemic, little fear was felt by the commanding officer, Brevet Major-General GRIFFIN, who showed the same courage in Galveston that he had been wont to display on the battle-field. By an imperturbable bearing, he strove to sustain the cheerfulness of all around him. He did not seem to think the danger so great as it proved to be. At the solicitation of an officer, he gave an order one day to have the widows and orphans of officers sent North, and as he gave it a listless yawn and languid manner told the unwelcome story that the commanding general had begun to feel the power of the destroyer. Before the women and children could be prepared for removal, the general was in his grave, and his own wife joined the company of the bereaved.

The widows and orphans of the officers suffered sadly, for they were most of them ill of the fever, and alone in their houses. It seems almost too much to say against any one, but we have it on good authority that, with two or three exceptions, the "secesh" ladies, as they are still called, refused to have anything to do with the afflicted and lonely Union women. General DOUBLEDAY, who had been attacked with the fever early in the season and left so weak as to be entirely unfit for duty, was directed to act as guardian to the flock of bereaved ladies, and he has brought them safely to their homes.

But though this epidemic brought out such depravity, it also gave occasion for the exhibition of noble traits. The officers of the Sixth Cavalry, learning that Brevet Colonel ABERT and Mrs. ABERT were dead, immediately sent word that they would adopt

their children. The little ones came North, in General DOUBLEDAY's company. The name of Major ISAAC MOSES, formerly Adjutant-General to Generals HEINTZLEMAN and CADWALLADER, will always be remembered with affection by those to whom his timely relief and generous sympathy came in their greatest trouble. He is now a Union merchant in Galveston.

Amid all this suffering, riot and plunder made their way, as they always will do at such times. Officers found their trunks broken open, bureaus searched and rifled, and valuable papers and other property gone. Among the nurses hurriedly hired there were inevitably some of coarse and brutal natures, and sometimes, when the friends were gathered about a death-bed, the robber would be rifling the house of whatever he fancied.

The other plague-stricken cities do not seem to have suffered so much in proportion as Galveston, but in all of them the disease has made rapid and sure progress. From the large cities, where it was introduced by ships coming from infected ports, the fever has passed to the country places, and it is in its nature to remain longer in the country than in the city, though its presence is not so savagely manifested. The lesson of all this is that authority should be instantly sent to employ physicians of Southern cities as assistant surgeons. There are men there who have studied the epidemics of thirty years, and who would willingly go to the rescue of the sick. For the future, systematic and sufficient arrangements should be made to have at hand either nurses or money to hire them. It is the belief of officers who have been on the ground that such a provision would avert much sorrow in the future. Provision is also needed at once for burying the dead officers. Some of them are so suddenly taken away that they can make no arrangements for their own burial, which, in a town so remote from home as Galveston, are often a very serious burden. The Government buries its soldiers—why not its officers?

THE comments made by leading English papers upon the 15-inch gun, which we print this week, will, when compared with those republished by us last week, be reading sufficiently amusing. We wish space would permit us to quote also the last gun article of the *Times*. Enough to say that the *Army and Navy Gazette* is fully justified in declaring that "the excessive crowing of the *Times* over the failure of the Rodman has abated to a very faint cackle." The "cackle," however, is more strikingly absurd than the crow. The writer says:

The Rodman gun is probably too short to burn all the powder before the shot leaves the muzzle, and a further increase of charge would not give proportionate velocity. Sixty pounds gives 1,170 feet per second, one hundred pounds only increases it to 1,538 feet.

This assertion, like those of the previous gun articles in the *Times*, simply shows that the writer fails somewhat to comprehend the subject, because as sixty pounds of powder give 1,170 feet, then—if a pound of powder always exerts the same energy with varying charges—the velocity with different charges would of course increase as the square root of the charges, so that 100 pounds would give 1,511 feet. And yet we find that 100 pounds actually give twenty-seven feet more than this; and the *Times* writer says "only 1,538!" *Ex uno disce omnes*. Our readers may judge of the value of the rest of the article from this, its main point.

The misplaced satire of the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives way to faint praise of the "interesting" results and "fine velocity" of the 15-inch gun. Its error regarding "racking" we corrected last week. The *Army and Navy Gazette* has from the first shown the greatest appreciation of the gun, and will be glad to see its original impressions (shaken for a moment by the misstatements of the *Standard*) now confirmed. *Engineering's* brief comment is by far the keenest and most scientific paragraph on the subject which has yet appeared in England—it is a pity that it did not appear some months ago. The *Engineer* is in a deeper muddle than ever, as will be seen by the fact that, in a question of guns, it goes off to talk about what it has "always said" about British powder. We are not aware of anything which prevents "British powder" or any other from being used in the 15-inch gun, and this side issue certainly has nothing to do with the subject.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, we may add, which declared lately that, "whatever the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL may say," the charge of 100 pounds was not the

proper one for the 15-inch gun, will now probably think otherwise. At Fort Monroe they never think, now-a-days, of using less, and had fired one gun a hundred times, with a hundred pounds each time.

We understand from respectable authority that it is contemplated to raise the charge of the 15-inch gun in America from 100 to 120 pounds of powder. This would produce upward of 1,600 feet velocity.

A GOOD deal of "news" about Indian affairs has come over the lines during the week, but how much of it is to be counted upon we do not profess to say. A special despatch from Omaha, September 23d, says:

The council at North Platte resulted in nothing conclusive. The Indians frankly stated the causes of the trouble. General SHERMAN, on behalf of the commissioners, delivered an answer which was plain, sharp, and explicit. He said if the Indians held Smoky Hill the road must be built. They must not interfere with the Government. He supposed the road was agreed upon by the Cheyennes four years ago. The military posts and stations built two years ago were not then considered a cause for war. If the Indians are damaged they will receive compensation. He supposed also they had agreed on the Powder River road in the Laramie treaty last Spring.

A proposition was then submitted to the Indians to accept homes on new reservations, and they were given until the 1st of November to answer, at the council to be held at North Platte. At the same time they could hunt on the Republican.

The general represented that we are building costly roads, and they could not be stopped, no more than the sun and moon in the east. They hardly think what they call war here is; but if they make up their minds, it will come to the plains where there are the largest herds of buffaloes, and kill them all. He told the Indians that if they wanted to go East and see for themselves they would be dead-headed through.

The chiefs replied that they only asked ammunition, which the commissioners finally concluded to give.

An earlier version of this speech has it that General SHERMAN said: "If you don't leave the roads alone I will kill you, and I will give you neither powder nor ball till you make peace." A chief of the Cheyennes left the council in disgust.

The burden of all the reports from the West seems to be that the Indians refuse to make any promises, but have succeeded in obtaining the gunpowder they needed. We are told that the Crow Indians have been committing more depredations, and a regiment of Montana volunteers has gone in pursuit of them. The hostile Kansas tribes have notified the contractors that the Kansas Pacific Railroad shall not be built beyond Fort Hayes, and that they mean war to the knife.

However amusing it may be to read that the ragged redskins demand the abandonment of the Pacific Railroad, it ceases to be so funny when we reflect upon the cost of a war with them.

In all this confusion of assertions we return with inexpressible satisfaction to the fact that we know the men who have charge of this matter. SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, and TERRY, and the score of other officers we might name, are men of known moderation, truth, and wisdom, and while the newspapers on the frontier are belaboring them with true Western energy, all the rest of the country is quietly abiding their decision.

AFTER a week of flattering serenades and receptions, which he shared in common with Generals HANCOCK and SICKLES, General SHERIDAN left Washington and proceeded on his way North. He was attended by committees of gentlemen from Baltimore and Philadelphia. At both places the reception was very enthusiastic. At Baltimore, according to the report of the *Tribune*, "it was impossible for the police to make a passage way to the carriage, and the crowd seized on the General, mounted him on the shoulders of a couple of stalwart men, and carried him in this manner for several blocks."

At Wilmington the General was met by a delegation of Philadelphians, headed by Senator CAMERON, to whom the distinguished guest is reported to have said, "I am glad you have come, Mr. Senator. You can do the speaking, and I will continue the hand-shaking, although my hands are very sore." Philadelphians gave him a most enthusiastic greeting. In New York General SHERIDAN has been invited to hold a levee at the Union League Club, and the Grand Army of the Republic propose to give him a serenade.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, M. D., late Surgeon-General of the United States Army, has received an appointment from the managers of the Bellevue Hospital, New York, as professor of diseases of the mind and the nervous system.

THE order directing the discharge of all citizen mechanics and laborers employed in the construction of buildings at Forts Harker, Hays, Wallace, Larned, Dodge, Lyon and Reynolds, in the District of the Upper Arkansas, has been rescinded. As soon as the weather becomes so inclement as to impede the progress of the work at those posts, these mechanics and laborers will be paid and discharged.

MEXICAN ARMIES AND GENERALS.

THE *Galaxy*, for September, contains an article on this subject, written by a gentleman who has lived in Mexico for several years, from which we make the following extracts:

HOW A MEXICAN ARMY IS RAISED.

A Mexican army is about the queerest organization in the world. It grows of itself, disbands of itself, and fights for itself, or with itself, when it fights at all. Iturbide is credited with saying that the individual Mexican was a thief, that in gangs of ten or more he became a guerilla, and in bands of a hundred or upward constituted an army. Whatever truth there may be in this definition, it is certainly the fact that bands of guerillas form the nucleus of all purely Mexican armies. *Prestamos** and the *leva†* do the rest. A Mexican army almost invariably comes into existence in this way. Some prominent man, who has had a military education, or has picked up a little knowledge of warfare, gets together a handful of guerilla cavalry, and "pronounces"—that is to say, he issues a proclamation against or in favor of any one of the prominent factions of the country. Then he makes a descent upon the nearest rich *hacienda*, lays a forced loan upon the owner, of from one to twenty thousand dollars, which he collects at the sword's point, carries off the best peons of the estate for infantry, retires to the mountains, buys arms and ammunition with the money he has *prestamos*, drills his troops, and thus in a few weeks is in command of a respectable force. With them he renews operations, and by successive repetitions of the same process, on an increasing scale of magnitude, his command grows like a rolling snow-ball till it justifies bolder measures. Then cities are occupied instead of small *pueblos*—always with a recurrence of the same system of pressing and squeezing, till at last the redoubtable chieftain becomes known as a general of either the Liberal or Reactionary party, and a Mexican army is born.

Very few men suffice to constitute an army in Mexico. The garrison of Queretaro, combining the "armies" of Mendez, Mejia, Miramon and Marquez with the handful of foreign troops brought from Mexico by poor Maximilian, barely numbered six thousand men. The besieging force, including the "grand armies" of Escobedo and Corona, and the commands of Martinez, Carvajal, and a dozen other generals, never mustered thirty thousand at any one time. As for the fighting, the whole of it did not amount to a good healthy skirmish during our own war.

Of all the military commanders who took part in the recent Mexican revolution, there were scarcely two who have not at some time or other carried out the programme indicated. Miramon had more than once sallied out at the head of a few officers, and returned with an army and munitions of war. Marquez was a guerilla chief for years.

Mejia, in conversation with Maximilian a fortnight before the end came, explained how easy it was to inaugurate a revolution by the mode above recorded, and had almost persuaded the easily-led Emperor to make a break for Yucatan, there to raise an Indian army by this never-failing method, and reopen the campaign on a new basis. Corona began life as a guerilla, and rose step by step till he virtually became Dictator of Sonora and Sinaloa. Escobedo was an accidental chieftain, whose forced loans and levies did more for Imperialism than his fighting undid. Canales, Cortina and Carvajal were highway robbers and horse-thieves whitewashed into generals. Castillo, Maximilian's chief of staff in the latter days, had rung all the changes on the military gamut; and Porfirio Diaz, the most respectable of them all, had more than once falsified the old adage, "*ex nihilo nihil fit*," by raising an army out of nothing.

PECULATION IN THE ARMY.

All the forces engaged, Imperials as well as Liberals, seized corn, cattle and money wherever they could lay hands on them, and the total cost to Queretaro and the valley in which it lies, of the nine weeks' siege of that city, was not less than five million dollars. A very small part of this money ever found its way into the pockets of the troops. It was most of it stolen by the officers. Inside Queretaro the paymasters of the different regiments met nightly at a particular *cafe* in the Plaza, and played monte or draw poker (which has been thoroughly naturalized in Mexico) till morning. The result usually was, the next day one or two regiments would be paid in full, three or four would get only half pay, and five or six would receive no pay at all. The Emperor vainly tried to stop these proceedings. He shut up the *cafe* and put the owner, a Frenchman, in prison; but the thing went on just the same elsewhere. The stealings were immense. Nothing was too great or too small to be stolen. General Mendez's aide-de-camp, a major in the Imperial service, was detected selling the corn doled out for his brother officers' horses. Captain Garcia, who had charge of the baggage train, staked a week's pay and pasture for a hundred mule drivers and five hundred mules upon one throw of the dice, and lost. The consequence was that in the next seven days sixty mules perished of starvation, and forty-two were killed and cut up for "beef" to save them from a similar fate.

Among the Liberals the peculation was just as great, and was, if possible, even more barefaced. Corona's American Legion, composed of fifty or sixty American officers, averaged barely one-third pay in nearly twelve months' service, and received most of that in *cuartillas* (a copper coin worth three and an eighth cents). Most of them came into Queretaro after the surrender without shirts to their backs or seats to their trousers. The native Mexican troops were treated even worse, but the Mexican officers glittered with embroidery and gold, had two-dollar gold pieces for buttons to their jackets and silver *reals* strung all over their leggings, gold-mounted spurs at their heels, silver-mounted revolvers at their holsters, and the trappings of their horses so inlaid with silver that often the saddle would be worth five times as much as the horse. All this upon pay nominally not greater than that of a private in our army!

*Forced loans. †Drafts.

MEXICAN CAVALRY.

From the outline sketch that has been given of the way Mexican armies are raised it will readily be seen that the cavalry form the most reliable arm of the service. A mounted Mexican is, *prima facie*, proof that he has been either smart enough to steal a horse or lucky enough to win or earn the money to buy one. He is therefore somebody, and has a claim to be accounted a reasonable, responsible being. But the infantry are for the most part a spiritless, undisciplined rabble, picked up in the fields, in the mines, and in the streets of the mud-built villages, mustered in by force, given to desert at every convenient opportunity, and only kept in the ranks by the sabres and lances of the cavalry. One of the amusements of the besieged garrison of Queretaro on days when the firing was slack was to crowd the highest church towers, watching the Liberal cavalry chasing the deserting infantry in the mountains which surround the city. With a good glass the whole operation could be seen, and no bull-fight was half so exciting. There would be the fugitives in parties of five or ten, "scotching" among the rocks at the top of their speed, squatting down behind cactus bushes when pursuit was lost, doubling and twisting like a hunted hare, and vainly throwing up their arms when cornered, to balk the unerring lasso. The pursuing cavalry, on their sure-footed, unshod mountain ponies, dashed ahead headless of rock or cactus, hugely enjoying the sport, and swinging their lariats round and round, preparatory for the throw, which seldom failed to bring down a victim. A sudden check of the well-trained pony, a rapid wheel round, and a gallop back, and the unhappy captive is dragged over the rocky ground till he either becomes insensible or cries quarter. He is then firmly bound and sent down the mountain to rejoin his regiment. After a successful sortie which Miramon made out of Queretaro on the 27th of April, three thousand of Corona's and Regules' infantry took to the Sierra and a thousand cavalry were sent out to rope them and bring them back. On another occasion the Liberal general of infantry, Vega, deserted with his whole command, taking with him several pieces of heavy siege artillery. Corona's American Legion overtook him when he had marched ten leagues away, and forced him to return. Escobedo, with a force of less than thirty thousand men, lost during the siege at least seven thousand by desertion, and this number was far surpassed by those who deserted and were brought back. Those who escaped made their way through the mountain passes and started into business on their own account as banditti. At the present time they are rendering travel in Mexico a most exciting pursuit, as the writer can abundantly testify.

THE ARMS OF THE INFANTRY.

Their arms are very various. Big-mouthed *escopetas*, warranted not to hit at fifty yards, and much more dangerous to the owners than to any one else; damaged Springfields from the Rio Grande supplied by some "cute" Yankee speculator, who in turn was probably cheated out of his money; rusty muskets of the Brown Bess school, and serviceable French and Austrian rifles are to be found among their armament. Most of the men have bayonets (the Imperialists had sword bayonets), but these weapons never came into use save for the butchery of wounded men and unarmed prisoners. Mexican infantry are incapable of either making or receiving a bayonet charge, but behind intrenchments, when they are well officered, they will maintain a stubborn fight. At the Casa Blanca, in Queretaro, twelve hundred raw troops, under the command of Prince Salm Salm, repulsed a column of four thousand Liberal infantry, supported by Trevino's cavalry, twelve hundred strong, and all armed with Spencer rifles. But the firing is generally wretched. A Mexican "sharpshooter" shuts his eyes and turns his head the instant his finger touches the trigger, and never looks where his shot lands. The rifle-pits of the hostile armies at Queretaro were in many places less than five hundred yards apart, yet one might stand up on the earthworks with perfect impunity and wave a handkerchief at the marksmen. The Emperor, during the siege, often rode so near the Liberal lines that his features could be plainly distinguished, yet he was never touched by bullet or cannon-shot, and only once was any member of his staff hit.

Mexican troops usually attack at daybreak, and the first half hour decides the action. One side or the other is certain to give way. But the advantage is never followed up.

Five hours was the duration of the longest fight that took place during the late campaign. Just when one would imagine the real work was going to begin, both combatants withdrew their troops and got to work to write bombastic bulletins proving that each had gained the victory. If it happened in any movement that the troops came upon a church or a *hacienda*, where there was what Mr. Wemmick would call portable property, all fighting was at an end for that day. The troops would immediately disband and take to plundering.

In Escobedo's army (the legion of the North) an ingenious plan was adopted to secure the safety of the regimental rifles. Every company was held collectively responsible for each individual weapon. If a rifle was missed the whole company was flogged, man by man, unless the culprit was given up. In this way every man had a strong personal interest in looking after his neighbor's honesty, so far as rifles were concerned, at least.

The camp life of the soldiery is as singular as everything else. In Mexican armies it is emphatically the case that "every laddie has his lassie." The women share all the dangers with as much *sang froid* as the oldest veteran, and perform, without pay, all the duties of army sutlers and regimental cooks and purveyors. On the march they ride ahead, mounted on their *burros*, or on raw-boned horses, which they generally bestride *a la cavalier*, and five minutes after the halt is called each will have a savory mess of chicken and chile and garlic and grease, simmering in a little brown earthenware pan over a charcoal fire, and deems herself well paid if her lord and master bestows on her a friendly word of commendation. A strange life these army followers lead. They are strange people altogether; a bundle of contradictions. The women, though lost to all sense of decency and virtue, will submit to every kind of hardship for their *companero's* sake. One moment

you will see the man brutally thrashing his spouse for some real or fancied infidelity; next instant they will be sitting under the same blanket billing and cooing like a couple of turtle doves. In the trenches, during the Queretaro siege, most of the men dug caves by their side for their women, who thus kept them company on duty as well as off duty, and not unfrequently the hospital litters would bear away wounded and dead women as well as men.

THE GENERALS.

Of all the Liberal generals, Mariano Escobedo has been brought most prominently into notice by the force of circumstances. His interview with Sherman and Campbell at Matamoras, on the occasion of the abortive *Susquehanna* mission, helped him much with his Government, though his demeanor left no very favorable impression on the mind of either the Lieutenant-General or the Mexican Minister. By accident he was thrust into prominence, and his intrigues and infinite cunning enabled him to improve the advantages he gained at the beginning. Originally a mule driver, and afterward a pettifogging lawyer, he is, perhaps, the meanest man that ever held so responsible a position. His appearance is as mean as his acts. Short in stature, with monstrous ears which stand out on each side of his head like a mule's, goggle spectacles, and a most disagreeable voice, he is a man whom no one would care to encounter from choice a second time. All the vices of a Mexican character—cowardice, cruelty, ingratitude, and dishonesty—seem concentrated in his person, and his malignity toward foreigners is all that was ascribed to him in the clumsily-forged letter recently promulgated in his name.

Corona, though his name, by that inevitable misrepresentation which pervades all Mexican affairs, has of been associated with acts of violence and cruelty, is in most respects the exact opposite of Escobedo. Tall, well knit, with an eagle face and a self-contained manner, conveying a consciousness of power, he is respected by the better class of his troops and feared by his enemies. His army was the best disciplined force in the Liberal ranks. To him it was due that the entry into Queretaro was comparatively unattended by rapine or robbery. Five of his soldiers being detected in the act of breaking into a house, Corona had them shot on the spot, and there was no further trouble. His sternness and promptitude, however, are always guided by a strong sense of justice, and from Americans who have fought under him for a year not one disparaging word can be elicited. He is more favorable to foreigners than any other general in the Liberal army. In personal dash and daring Corona has few equals. He was for closing up the Queretaro campaign at once by storming the city, and it could have been done at the time he suggested it. But Corona's impetuosity sometimes carries him too far, and he lays himself open to be outflanked by an antagonist more familiar with military tactics. This was notably the case in his encounter with Miramon at Zacatecas. But for that disaster Corona would probably have been commander-in-chief.

Trevino, whose cavalry are the best corps in the Mexican service, is in appearance a good deal like a respectable prize fighter. He is John C. Heenan cut down to five feet one. His bearing is quiet and gentlemanly, and his sentiments are very liberal.

Leonardo Marquez, the only prominent Imperial general who has thus far escaped death, deserved that fate the most. There is something to be said in favor of all his compeers. Mendez, though he sometimes displayed the native cruelty of the Indian, as in the shooting of Artega, for which his own life has since paid the forfeit, had a bluff heartiness and honesty about him which were pleasing; Mejia with his squab figure, his wide Indian mouth, extending from ear to ear, and the six bristly hairs on each side which constituted his mustache, had many good qualities to redeem the insignificance of his appearance, not the least of which were bravery, generosity and fidelity; and, poor wretch, he carried in himself, as the penalties of his debaucheries, a slow death, compared with which the bullets of the Cerro de la Campana were almost merciful. But Marquez had no redeeming traits. Cruel by instinct, remorseless and vindictive, he would have been the Duke Alva of Mexico, if Maximilian had possessed nerve and bigotry enough to be Philip the Second. While in Queretaro Marquez persistently imitated the dress of the Emperor, but the long blue frock coat, the broad white sombrero, and the high Hessian boots which became Maximilian, absorbed the whole of Marquez's shrivelled, dwarfed proportions. The Emperor disliked his chief of staff, and never ceased to regret the necessity which impelled him to employ his services.

Miramon, who alone remains to be spoken of, was a handsome man, and very much of a dandy. His favorite dress was a snowy-white burnous and a gold-laced sombrero. He had four times as many horses as the Emperor, and maintained twice as much state. His abilities as a general were very considerable; he had studied military tactics both in Europe and in Mexico, and he was conspicuously brave in action. But Miramon's vanity swallowed up every other characteristic. He allowed no one to be anything or do anything but himself, and descended to the meanest intrigues to thwart the success of other leaders fighting on the same side.

Next to the execution of Maximilian the saddest feature in the Queretaro tragedy was the ignominious death of Miguel Miramon, whose abilities, accomplishments, and acquirements, and the great influence he exerted over a large and influential class of his countrymen, might, if turned into more unselfish channels, have rendered him the regenerator of his country.

The following order was issued, by command of Brevet Major-General Griffin, before he himself became the subject of like appreciative words: It becomes the painful duty of the Brevet Major-General Commanding to announce to the command the decease of another of those heroes who have died at their posts manfully doing their duty. Brevet Major Samuel Adams, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, died at this post this afternoon, at five o'clock, of the prevailing epidemic. After relieving so many, he at last fell a victim to the disease himself. He leaves behind him a bright example of a Christian gentleman and a faithful soldier.

ENGLISH REGULATIONS IN 1776.

A work, published in London, under high authority, in 1776—the natal year of our National Independence—styled "The Military Guide," containing the Regulations and Customs of the English Army, and reprinted by certain Philadelphia publishers, gives much interesting information of the military customs and requirements of that day. It was the day of heavy marching order, of excessive "impediments," and of immense trains. Napoleon's sun had not yet dispelled the military fog that Frederick's genius had only illuminated, and America had not yet taught Europe the system of skirmishing and light fighting which all previous experience in Indian warfare had failed to impart. It was the day of courtly manners, powdered wigs and perukes, small-swords and knee-breeches—a day whose remoteness, steam and the telegraph, as military elements, seem to magnify. The book tells us that the following are "the things necessary for a gentleman to be furnished with, upon obtaining his first commission in the Infantry," viz.:

A full suit of clothes; two frock suits; two hats; two cockades; one pair of leather gloves; ash and gorget, furs, or espartoon; sword, sword knot and belt; two pairs of white spatterdashies (if in the foot guards), one pair of black and tops; one pair of short; one pair of garters; one pair of boots (all regimentals); a case of pistols; a blue surtout coat; a Portugal cloak; six white waistcoats; one dozen of white and two black stocks; eighteen pairs of stockings; ten handkerchiefs; one pair of leather breeches; six pairs of shoes; two dozen of shirts; eight towels; three pairs of sheets; three pillow-cases; six linen nightcaps and two yarn; a flid bedstead and a painted canvas bag to hold it; bed curtains, quilt, three blankets, bolster, pillow, one mattress, and a palliase. These articles should be carried in a leather valise; a travelling letter-case, to contain pens, ink, paper, wax, and waters; a case of instruments for drawing, and Muller's works on Fortification, etc. It is also essential that he should have a watch, that he may mark the hour exactly when he sends any report, or what he may have discovered that is of consequence.

If he is to provide a tent, the ornaments must be uniform, according to the facings of his corps. The common dimensions of the tent for a captain, or subaltern were:

| | Ft. In. |
|---|---------|
| Length of the ridge pole..... | 7 0 |
| Height of the standard pole..... | 8 0 |
| Length from the front to the rear of the marquee, between half walls..... | 14 0 |
| Breadth of the marquee between the half walls..... | 10 6 |
| Height of the half walls of the marquee..... | 4 0 |

How shocked would some of these gentlemen be at the wardrobe of modern military times, especially of active service?

It would appear, however, that attention was paid to the horse as well as the rider, for on page 363 we have these

ORDERS FOR MOUNTING THE CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, July 27, 1764.

His Majesty having been pleased to order that all his regiments of horse and dragoons, except the light dragoons, shall be mounted only on such horses as shall have their full tails, without the least part taken from them, all breeders and dealers in horses for the service of the army are desired to take notice that for the future no horses but such as shall have their full tails, without the least part taken from them, will be bought for any of the regiments of horse and dragoons, except the light dragoons.

The ration to troops serving in America was not provocative of dyspepsia. The American weekly allowance of provision for one person was:

Seven pounds of bread or flour; seven pounds of beef or pork; half a pound of rice; three pounds of peas; six ounces of butter.

The clothes of enlisted men were, it seems, made in their respective regiments, and were far from being shoddy, for we read in page 247

THE DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING THE SKIRT AND BREECHES.—Each man must be measured, and care taken that they are lined with strong new linen, are full in the seat, come well over the hips, and low under the knee, with a strap for the buckle, and four buttons and button-holes. No tailor must presume to purloin or steal any part of the cloth, nor are the waistcoats to be worked upon till the coats and breeches are well finished and fitted to the soldier. The offender, if found out, will be severely punished.

The clothes, it seems, were well looked to, for it is directed, page 238:

The corporal should always have a brush on the parade, that the soldier's clothes may be clean brushed. No soldier must carry coals or any other thing on their heads when they have their regimental clothes or hat on, nor must they carry any children about the barrack yard or street.

The Pay Department was put to some useful purpose, page 237:

The paymaster-sergeant of each company should keep by him a wig, which he will dress in the regimental form, lest any man by sickness lose his hair.

A Regulation in regard to missing men follows, which would have done good service in our late war:

If a non-commissioned officer or private man is missing after an engagement, and joins his company unhurt, he will be tried for his life.

The position of the soldier under arms is rather repugnant to our modern system, for in page 210

He must stand straight and firm upon his legs, and incline his head to the right, keep his heels close, etc.

The system of tactics was cumbersome and wordy, but slow, and suited to the heavy movement of the day. The system of cheering, as connected with the drill, is paradoxical—at least to the regular soldier. Under the head of "Firings—Three Volleys in the Air," we find that the ranks are

to stand at half distance, and make ready as centre ranks. After this they are to give three huzzas, first taking off their hats, with the two following motions: Take the right side of the forehead in the right hand, tell one, two, lift it off, and hold it above the head. After the huzzas they put them on at two motions: bring the hats to their heads, fix them, tell one, two, and let their hands fall down gracefully by their sides.

This would be a capital drill for a militia organization in these days.

But the prescribed oration to be made by the recruiting officer, pointing out the advantages of enlistment in his Majesty's service, caps the climax, and is so well adapted to our volunteer system, that it is here given for the benefit of the Government in the next war:

THE SPEECH.—To all aspiring heroes bold, who have spirits above slavery and trade, and inclination to become gentlemen, by bearing arms in his Majesty's—regiment, commanded by the magnanimous—, let them repair to the drumhead (now, now, now), where each gentleman volunteer shall be kindly and honorably entertained, and enter into present pay and good quarters; besides which, gentlemen, for your further and better encouragement, you shall receive—advances; a crown for your regiment shall have new hats, caps, arms, clothes, and accoutrements, and everything that is necessary and fitting to complete a gentleman soldier. God save his Majesty, and success to their arms.

There are many other curious facts in this ancient volume, which all go to prove the truth of the Emersonian saying that the "reputations of one age are quoted to prove the barbarism of another."

Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur illos.

ECHO.

GENERAL GRIFFIN.

A MEETING of a number of the ex-officers of the old Fifth Army Corps was held last week in Chicago, the purpose being the drafting and adoption of a series of resolutions of respect to the memory of Brevet Major-General Charles Griffin.

There were present the following-named gentlemen: General George C. Rogers, Major W. L. Faxon, Lieutenant R. C. Knaggs, Major G. J. Dresser, Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington, W. Jackson, Lieutenant John Hirsch, Lieutenant S. F. Hoyt, Major J. B. Fitch, and Charles Cooper.

On motion Major Fitch took the chair, and Dr. Faxon was elected secretary of the meeting.

Upon accepting the chair, Major Fitch made the following remarks:

COMRADES AND FRIENDS: We have met to pay respect to the memory of a valorous and noble soldier, one who was to the Fifth Army Corps what McPherson was to the Seventeenth, and Logan was to the Fifteenth.

General Charles Griffin, the warm friend, the brave soldier, and the true patriot, has joined those who fell during the late civil war in the defense of the Union, the Constitution, and liberty. He graduated at West Point, served with distinction in the Mexican war, and was Captain of the Fifth United States Artillery at the commencement of the late civil war. I had the honor of serving on his staff during the late rebellion, and can testify as to his military qualities, his value as a friend, and his pure and noble character. When he died he was Colonel of the Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, and Grand Commander of the Fifth Military District. Every true soldier will say the army has lost one of its brightest ornaments. I would say more, but the American people know his worth, and history will record his services.

Lieutenant Hoyt said he held in his hand a series of resolutions which he desired to present for the consideration of the meeting, but, before doing so, he wished to say a few words relative to the sad event which had called himself and comrades together. The news of the death of General Griffin will have saddened many a heart from Maine to Texas, for the members of the glorious Fifth Corps, who are now scattered over the length and breadth of the land, never had a more beloved commander than he who led it to victory at Five Forks, and commanded it during the last and most glorious days of its history. He said it was his fortune to serve under the command of General Griffin for two years and a half, and although his relations to the General were not of a personal character, he had seen him frequently, and should not soon forget his prompt manner and soldierly bearing. It was upon the battle-field that General Griffin was seen to the best advantage. Rapid, decisive, quick to take advantage of circumstances, he was at such times a tower of strength to his command. He was singularly popular with his men, and in the days that tried men's souls wherever upon the line of battle he appeared he inspired fresh confidence and courage. But, alas! that manly form that rode so oft along the battle's perilous edge, and taught the doubtful conflict when to wage, now lies low; the noble heart has ceased to beat; the eye that scanned the foemen's ranks is closed forever.

Lieutenant Hoyt then presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Great Dispenser of events, in his inscrutable wisdom, to remove from the scenes of earth our late highly-respected and beloved commander, Brevet Major-General Charles Griffin; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the untimely death of this brave and accomplished officer, whose soldierly qualities were so conspicuous upon the battle-fields of the Army of the Potomac, and whose bravery in action was only equalled by his considerate and thoughtful care of his officers and men, the military service, and his surviving companions in arms, have sustained an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That by his late able administration of civil affairs in the sub-district of Texas, no less than by his military services during the late war, he has established a claim to the grateful remembrance of his country.

Resolved, That we respectfully tender to Mrs. Griffin, in this hour of her bereavement, the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to communicate the action of this meeting to Mrs. Griffin, and to furnish a copy of its proceedings for publication in the morning papers of this city, and also the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and the National Intelligencer, of Washington.

On motion, the secretary was instructed to transmit copies of the preamble and resolutions to the Thirty-second Massachusetts Infantry, Boston, and to the Governor of Ohio.

Lieutenant Colonel Jackson then made a feeling speech, alluding to the virtues of the lamented deceased, and paying a noble tribute to him as a man, a soldier, and a martyr. Speeches by Major Dresser, Lieutenant Knaggs, Major Faxon, and General Rogers were then delivered, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE Quartermaster's Department has been ordered to furnish transportation by water from Brownsville, Texas, to Ringgold Barracks, Texas, for Brevet Brigadier-General R. S. Mackenzie, Colonel of the regiment, his staff, and one company, designed by the regimental commander. In compliance with a request of the commanding officer, the following changes of the station of officers is hereby made. Captain Robert McClellmont, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, from Brownsville, Texas, to Ringgold Barracks, Texas. First Lieutenant F. H. Hathaway, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, from Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Brownsville, Texas. The order in the case of Lieutenant Hathaway to take effect upon the arrival of the Headquarters of the Forty-first regiment at Ringgold Barracks.

M. O. L. L. U. S.—A stated meeting of Commandery, No. 1, State of New York will be held at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, on Wednesday evening, October 2d, at 8 o'clock. By order of the Commander.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 16.—Lieutenant-Commander J. D. Marvin, to duty at the Naval Academy on October 1st next.

SEPTEMBER 17.—Passed Assistant Surgeon John T. Luck, to duty as a member of a board to make physical examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy.

SEPTEMBER 18.—Lieutenant-Commanders F. V. McNair and Chas. L. Franklin, to duty at the Naval Academy on October 1st next.

SEPTEMBER 19.—Captain Edward Middleton and Commander Thomas S. Phelps, to duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieutenant-Commanders Robert Boyd, Jr., O. M. Schoonmaker and Second Assistant Engineer James Entwistle, to temporary duty on board the Wampagan during her trial trip.

Passed Assistant Surgeon William H. Jones, and Assistant Paymaster Frederick C. Alley, to duty on board the Maumee.

DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 14.—Second Assistant Engineer Nathan P. Towne, from duty on board the Winoski, and placed on waiting orders.

Midshipman Charles O. Allibone, from the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 18.—Lieutenant-Commander Joseph N. Miller, from duty at the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 19.—Captain James H. Spotts, from duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Richard L. Law, from command of the Tacoma, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Nathaniel Green, Midshipmen William W. Reisinger, John M. Taft, William T. Burwell, and First Assistant Engineer George W. Melville, from duty on board the Tacoma, and placed on waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer James H. Morrison, from duty on board the Shenandoah.

Midshipman H. G. O. Colby, from duty at the Naval Academy, and waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 20.—Assistant Surgeon George S. Gilbreth, from duty at the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Susquehanna.

Assistant Surgeon George A. Bright, from the Susquehanna, and placed on waiting orders.

ORDER REVOKED.

SEPTEMBER 17.—Surgeon P. S. Wales, to duty as a member of a Board of Examiners at the Naval Academy.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 17.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer John A. Frank, to duty on board the Marblehead.

SEPTEMBER 19.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George R. Durand, Acting Masters Rudolph Sommers, William H. Wood, James G. Greene, Acting Ensigns Lewis Goetz, R. B. Elder, Mates Charles H. Cleveland, R. J. Sperry, J. O. Howard, J. L. Plunkett, Acting First Assistant Engineer William M. Rodes, Acting Second Assistant Engineers George S. Ojell, Samuel H. Magee, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William S. Arthur and William C. Woods, to duty on board the Maumee.

DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 14.—Acting Master Robert Y. Holley, from the command of the Massachusetts, and granted leave for discharge.

Acting Master James Van Borkirk, from duty on board the Winoski, and granted leave for discharge.

SEPTEMBER 17.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles H. Pennington, from duty on board the Marblehead, and granted leave for discharge.

SEPTEMBER 19.—Acting Masters Josiah A. Hannum, John McGowan, Acting Ensigns Frederick J. Locke, Thomas W. Beil, W. N. Smith, Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry Shaw, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas D. Crosby, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Robert Miller and William McFall, from duty on board the Tacoma, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Samuel B. Roane, from duty on board the Yucca, and placed on waiting orders.

GRANTED LEAVE FOR DISCHARGE.

SEPTEMBER 14.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry Arrey, Acting Ensign William A. Duer.

SEPTEMBER 17.—Acting Ensign Gustavus A. Patchke.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

SEPTEMBER 20.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Patterson, of the Pensacola.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

SEPTEMBER 14.—Mate N. Taylor, of the Vandavia.

PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

SEPTEMBER 17.—Acting Ensign Charles Wilson.

GRANTED SICK LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

SEPTEMBER 19.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles J. Morgan.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Acting Ensigns O. Darwin Owen and C. H. Sawyer, from September 17th.

Mate R. N. Collins, from September 18th.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending September 21, 1867:

Andrew Nutter, quarter gunner, September 11th, receiving ship Ohio, Boston.

Isaac A. Cunover, acting third assistant engineer, September 14th, U. S. steamer Lenape, at Key West.

A. A. Franzen, acting ensign, September 10th, U. S. steamer Mahaska, New Orleans.

James Murphy, ordinary seaman, September 10th, U. S. steamer Mahaska, New Orleans.

John Laporte, ordinary seaman, September 12th, U. S. steamer Mahaska, New Orleans.

Joseph Sanchez, seaman, September 12th, U. S. steamer Mahaska, New Orleans.

Charles Long, apothecary, September 10th, U. S. steamer Yucca, Pensacola.

William Gillis, carpenter, September 6th, U. S. steamer Tacoma.

Robert M. Griffin, midshipman, September 7th, U. S. steamer Tacoma.

Nicholas Cassin, acting third assistant engineer, September 10th, U. S. steamer Tacoma.

John Brown, landsman, September 9th, U. S. steamer Iron Clads New Orleans.

Thomas Smith, coxswain, September 9th, U. S. steamer Iron Clads New Orleans.

Samuel Warner, ordinary seaman, September 10th, U. S. steamer Iron Clads, New Orleans.

John Dunn, landsman, September 11th, U. S. steamer Iron Clads, New Orleans.

Charles McQuaid, landsman, September 12th, U. S. steamer Iron Clads, New Orleans.

John Keusch, acting third assistant engineer, September 14th, U. S. steamer Iron Clads, New Orleans.

Thomas H. Hayden, coal-heaver, September 11th, U. S. steamer Tacoma.

O. K. Johnson, landsman, September 11th, U. S. steamer Yucca, Pensacola.

Henry C. Wade, acting master, September 12th, U. S. steamer Yucca.

David Staley, second-class musician, September 14th, Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Charles Kurte, corporal marines, September 8th, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

Michael Doellin, coal-heaver, September 8th, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

James Johnson, second-class fireman, September 13th, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

James Eccles, acting second assistant engineer, U. S. steamer *Glasgow*, Pensacola Bay.
 J. Frederick Weidlin, marine, September 16th, U. S. steamer *Tacony*, Portsmouth, N. H.
 William Paul, quarter gunner, September 17th, U. S. steamer *Tacony*, Portsmouth, N. H.
 Frank Scales, ordinary seaman, September 16th, U. S. steamer *Tacony*, Portsmouth, N. H.
 James Grant, seaman, August 23d, U. S. steamer *Minnesota*, Ocherbourg.
 W. J. Whomes, ordinary seaman, August 30th, U. S. steamer *Minnesota*, Ocherbourg.
 Randolph Graham, seaman, July 14th, U. S. steamer *Resaca*, at sea.
 Patrick Spain, second-class fireman, July 14th, U. S. steamer *Resaca*, at sea.
 Patrick Halpin, marine, July 16th, U. S. steamer *Resaca*, at sea.
 Howard Mixell, corporal marines, July 20th, U. S. steamer *Resaca*, at sea.
 Solomon Falck, seaman, July 23d, U. S. steamer *Resaca*, at sea.
 Henry E. Ham, yeoman, July 23d, U. S. steamer *Resaca*, Acapulco, Mexico.
 John Madden, ordinary seaman, July 23d, U. S. steamer *Resaca*, at sea.
 John North, coal-heaver, July 24th, U. S. steamer *Resaca*, at sea.
 William Clarke, coal-heaver, July 26th, U. S. steamer *Resaca*, at sea.
 Edward Casaday, seaman, July 27th, U. S. steamer *Resaca*, at sea.
 George Faulkner, seaman, July 29th, U. S. steamer *Resaca*, at sea.
 James Downing, ordinary seaman and naval apprentice, July 30th, U. S. steamer *Resaca*, at sea.
 John H. Griffith, coal-heaver, July 31st, U. S. steamer *Resaca*, at sea.
 James M'Laughlin, seaman, July 31st, U. S. steamer *Resaca*, at sea.
 James Malready, marine, July 31st, U. S. steamer *Resaca*, at sea.
 Edward Shields, landsman, August 1st, U. S. steamer *Resaca*, at sea.
 Michael Hynes, landsman, August 7th, U. S. steamer *Resaca*.
 James Gifford, ordinary seaman, August 8th, U. S. steamer *Resaca*.
 Byron Van Renswick, coal-heaver, U. S. steamer *Resaca*.

LIST OF UNITED STATES NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION SEPTEMBER 9, 1867.

Alleghany, ship, 6, receiving ship at Baltimore.
 Aroostock, screw, 3, Asiatic Squadron.
 Ascutney, paddle-wheel, 2, special service, Washington, D. C.
 Ashuelot, paddle-wheel, 10, Asiatic Squadron.
 Buckhorn, screw, 3, Pensacola Navy-yard.
 Canandaigua, screw, 7, European Squadron.
 Daotah, screw, 7, South Pacific Squadron.
 Dale, sloop, 3, practice ship Naval Academy.
 De Soto, paddle-wheel, 8, North Atlantic Squadron.
 Don, screw, 8, special service at New York.
 Franklin, screw, 48, flag ship European Squadron.
 Fastona, sloop, store ship at Callao.
 Frolic, paddle-wheel, 3, European Squadron.
 Glasgow, paddle-wheel, 3, North Atlantic Squadron.
 Grampus, paddle-wheel, receiving ship Mound City, Ill.
 Guard, ship, 3, store ship European Squadron.
 Guerriere, screw, 21, flag ship South Atlantic Squadron.
 Hartford, screw, 31, flag ship Asiatic Squadron.
 Huron, screw, 6, South Atlantic Squadron.
 Independence, frigate, 40, receiving ship Mare Island, Cal.
 Iroquois, screw, 6, Asiatic Squadron.
 Jamestown, sloop, 21, North Pacific Squadron.
 Kansas, screw, 8, South Atlantic Squadron.
 Lackawanna, screw, 7, North Pacific Squadron.
 Lenape, paddle-wheel, 10, North Atlantic Squadron.
 Macedonian, sloop, 16, practice ship Naval Academy.
 Mahaska, paddle-wheel, 10, North Atlantic Squadron.
 Marblehead, screw, 7, North Atlantic Squadron.
 Massachusetts, screw, 7, supply steamer.
 Michigan, paddle-wheel, 6, on the Lakes.
 Minnesota, screw, 42, special service.
 Mohican, screw, 7, North Pacific Squadron.
 Monocacy, paddle-wheel, 10, Asiatic Squadron.
 Monongahela, screw, 7, North Atlantic Squadron.
 New Hampshire, ship-of-line, 13, receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.
 Nipsit, screw, 6, South Atlantic Squadron.
 Nyack, screw, 6, South Pacific Squadron.
 Ohio, ship-of-line, 16, receiving ship at Boston.
 Oneida, screw, 7, Asiatic Squadron.
 Onward, ship, 3, store ship Asiatic Squadron.
 Osage, screw, 6, North Pacific Squadron.
 Pawnee, screw, 12, South Atlantic Squadron.
 Penobscot, screw, 3, Asiatic Squadron.
 Pensacola, screw, 20, North Pacific Squadron.
 Palos, paddle-wheel, 3, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
 Portsmouth, sloop, 20, naval apprentice ship.
 Potomac, frigate, 24, receiving ship at Philadelphia.
 Powhatan, paddle-wheel, 18, South Pacific Squadron.
 Quinnebaug, screw, 10, South Atlantic Squadron.
 Resaca, screw, 8, North Pacific Squadron.
 Sabine, frigate, 34, naval apprentice ship.
 Saco, screw, 10, North Atlantic Squadron.
 Saginaw, paddle-wheel, 6, North Pacific Squadron.
 Saranac, paddle-wheel, 11, North Pacific Squadron.
 Savannah, sloop, 12, practice ship Naval Academy.
 Shamrock, paddle-wheel, 10, South Atlantic Squadron.
 Shawmut, screw, 8, North Atlantic Squadron.
 Shenandoah, screw, 7, Asiatic Squadron.
 St. Louis, sloop, 17, League Island.
 Supply, store ship, 6, Asiatic Squadron.
 Squahanna, paddle-wheel, 14, flag ship North Atlantic Squadron.
 Suwanee, paddle-wheel, 10, North Pacific Squadron.
 Swatara, screw, 10, European Squadron.
 Tacony, paddle-wheel, 8, North Atlantic Squadron.
 Tahoma, screw, 4, North Atlantic Squadron.
 Thonnderoga, screw, 9, European Squadron.
 Tuscarora, screw, 10, South Pacific Squadron.
 Unadilla, screw, 3, Asiatic Squadron.
 Vandalia, sloop, 13, receiving ship at Portsmouth, N. H.
 Vermont, ship-of-line, 16, receiving ship at New York.
 Wachusett, screw, 9, Asiatic Squadron.
 Wasp, paddle-wheel, 3, South Atlantic Squadron.
 Waters, paddle-wheel, 10, South Pacific Squadron.
 Wyoming, screw, 6, Asiatic Squadron.
 Yantic, screw, 7, North Atlantic Squadron.
 Yucca, screw, 3, North Atlantic Squadron.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post Office on the given dates. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington.

SEPTEMBER 21st.

NAVY.

Slone, Wm. Jr., U. S. S. Colorado. Whitely, Joseph, U. S. S. Tacony.
 do. Wood, S. S., Passed Assistant Paymaster.
 Wells, Clark H., Commander.

ARMY.

Burke, James A., 1st R. I. C. Hull, Bvt Lt.-Col. R. B., 18th Inf.
 Clarke, Lieut. U. M., 19th U. S. Noble, James H., 44th regt. U. S. Infantry.
 Ellis, Franklin, late Captain 42d. Savage, Lieutenant M., 80th U. S. U. S. Volunteers.
 Hagen, W. B., Brevet Maj.-Gen. Welch, James, late Company A, Parsons, General Lewis B. 32d N. Y. Volunteers.

SEPTEMBER 25th.

NAVY.

Breeze, Samuel L., Rear-Adm. Dr. Ingraham, Jones Thos., U. S. frig. Colorado.
 ral, 2.
 Burns, Wm., U. S. S. Colorado. Worden, Captain John L.

ARMY.

art, Brevet Major D. S. Lee, Lieutenant John.
 Howe, Colonel Marshall S. Winslow, Major A. H., 8th Ohio
 Mosker, Brevet Brigadier-General. Volunteers.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel Dusenberry has issued the following order: In compliance with General Orders No. 11 brigade headquarters, dated September 16, 1867, this regiment will parade, fully uniformed and equipped, knapsacks, overcoats rolled (white gloves), on Friday, October 11, 1867, for annual inspection and review. Line will be formed in Thirty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 8½ o'clock A. M. Company roll calls at armory at 8¼ o'clock A. M. Field and staff will parade mounted. Non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at 8¼ o'clock. Commandants of companies are ordered to furnish the Brigade Inspector, Major O. F. Wentworth, at his headquarters, No. 187 Grand street, five days previous to the day designated for inspection, with a copy of the muster roll of their respective companies, in order that any inaccuracies may be corrected previous to the day of inspection. It is to be hoped that special care and attention will be shown in the preparation of these muster rolls. The regular drills of the different companies will commence on the first day of October prox. and continue until otherwise ordered. The following expulsions are reported: H. Seaman, Harvey Harris, Phillip M. Belton, J. N. Skiff, Theo. Tishner, all in Company D. The action of Company D is approved. Captain Shaw will at once furnish the Commissioner of Jurors with the address of the above-named parties.

FIRST DIVISION, FOURTH BRIGADE.—By order of Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall the following has been promulgated: In order to conform with the desires of the Inspector-General, the regiments attached to this command will be inspected by wing, in full marching order, and at the times and places as follows, viz.: Fourth regiment Infantry, right wing, October 16th, at regimental armory; left wing, October 17th, at regimental armory. Eleventh regiment Infantry, right wing, October 18th, at regimental armory; left wing, October 21st, at regimental armory. Twenty-second regiment Infantry, right wing, November 6th, at regimental armory; left wing, November 8th, at regimental armory. Sixty-ninth regiment Infantry, right wing, October 23d, at regimental armory; left wing, October 23d, at regimental armory. Seventy-ninth regiment Infantry, right wing, October 24th, at regimental armory; left wing, October 25th, at regimental armory. Each of the above inspections will begin at 10 o'clock A. M. Regimental staff officers, non-commissioned staff, bands and field music will be inspected with the right wing of their respective regiments. Mounted officers (inspected dismounted) will so arrange their horse equipments that the same may be readily viewed by the Brigade Inspector. The officers of the staff of the commanding General will report to him in full uniform (dismounted) at the armory of the Twenty-second regiment Infantry, on the 6th of November, at 10 o'clock A. M. The horse equipments will be inspected at the same place and time.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—By order of Colonel Emmons Clark: In compliance with brigade orders, this regiment will parade, in full uniform (without knapsacks), on Thursday, October 10, 1867, for annual inspection and review. Roll call of companies at 9 o'clock A. M. Field and staff will report to the Colonel, and non-commissioned officers, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at the same hour. Commandants of companies will furnish to the Brigade Inspector, Major O. F. Wentworth, No. 187 Grand street, five days previous to the day designated for the inspection, a copy of the muster rolls of their respective companies. The muster roll must contain all the names of active members, and none other, and great care must be exercised that the rolls are accurate in this and every other particular. The officers of this regiment will meet at the armory on Monday, September 30th, at 7¼ o'clock P. M., for instruction in the new system of tactics. The non-commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant for instruction, on Friday, September 27th, at 7¼ o'clock P. M. All returns and all communications of a military character must be addressed to the Adjutant, at No. 5 Water street, New York. The Adjutant will be at the armory on Wednesday evening of each week (during the drill season) for the transaction of regimental business. Copies of all company orders must be forwarded to the Adjutant. Hereafter a monthly report will be required from commandants of companies, and blanks will be furnished for that purpose. Benjamin J. Hays having been expelled by Company D, the action of the company is hereby confirmed.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—By order of Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Scott: In compliance with brigade orders, this regiment will parade, in full uniform, on Tuesday, October 8, 1867, for annual inspection and review. Roll call of companies at 9 o'clock A. M. Field and staff will report to the Colonel, and non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at the same hour. Commandants of companies will furnish to the Brigade Inspector, Major O. F. Wentworth, No. 187 Grand street, five days previous to the day designated for the inspection, a copy of the muster rolls of their respective companies. The muster rolls must contain all the names of active members, and none other, and great care must be exercised that the rolls are accurate in this and every other particular. They will also prepare an additional roll to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Jurors. There will be a special meeting of the Board of Officers on Friday evening, September 27th, at 8 o'clock, at which meeting every officer is expected to be present.

SWORD EXERCISE.—Captain De Rue, having recovered his health, has returned to New York, and has rented the large hall at No. 1,269 Broadway as a school for sword exercise. It will be opened early in October. We have seen a number of testimonials to Captain De Rue by prominent officers. Major-General S. Shaler and McMahon especially commend the school to the attention of the National Guard, and advise officers to take advantage of its instructions.

COMPANY B, NINTH REGIMENT.—Captain J. R. Hitchcock has issued the following order: In compliance with regimental orders, an election to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of First Lieutenant William E. Farrel is hereby ordered to be held on September 30, 1867, at armory, at 8 o'clock P. M. The members of this company will assemble at the armory on the above evening, in full uniform, as the drill season commences on that date. The company court-martial will be in attendance on the above evening, at 7 o'clock, to hear excuses of delinquents from meetings since May 6th; an opportunity is here offered every member to be excused. Those failing to appear will be fined as though present, from which there will be no appeal. Your captain trusts that the season may be inaugurated by a new order of things from certain members; he has noticed of late, with regret, a want of interest by some members in their company affairs. If we expect to make the short time we meet together pleasant, sociable and instructive, we must work together, and by a diligent and prompt attention to all duties, make these meetings a source of pleasure rather than an annoyance. Rest assured that the interest

of the captain will always be to promote the good of the company and the individual welfare of its members.

THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.—General Orders No. 11, September 16th, directs the several regiments of this brigade to parade, uniformed and fully equipped, for annual inspection and review, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Tompkins Square, as follows: Ninth regiment, Monday, October 7th; Eighth regiment, Tuesday, October 8th; Seventh regiment, Thursday, October 10th; Thirty-seventh regiment, Friday, October 11th; Fifty-fifth regiment, Monday, October 14th; First regiment, Tuesday, October 15th. The brigade staff will be inspected on Monday, October 7th, and will report at brigade headquarters on that day, dismounted, at 9¼ o'clock, A. M. Commandants of regiments will direct their company commandants to furnish the Brigade Inspector, Major O. F. Wentworth, at his headquarters, No. 187 Grand street, five days previous to the day designated for the inspection of their respective regiments, with a copy of the muster roll of each company, in order that any inaccuracies may be corrected previous to the day of inspection.

COMPANY A, FIFTH REGIMENT. John E. Meyer, commanding, held its annual target excursion and Summer-night festival on Thursday, the 19th inst., at Funk's Union Park, Sixty-third street and First avenue. The company on this occasion turned out some eighty men, it being one of the largest companies in the regiment. The company formed at the regimental armory, and, accompanied by the regimental band, marched to the cars, which conveyed them to the ground, at which they arrived about 11 o'clock, and commenced target firing. From the appearance of the target there must be some very good shots in the company. Dancing commenced about 2 o'clock, and lasted until a late hour in the evening, at which all seemed to enjoy themselves. During the day Captain Meyer and Secretary Amerman were each presented with a set of silver, the presentation being made by ex-Captain Neander, Colonel Meyer, and nearly all the officers of the Fifth, were present in uniform, and the first division was well represented.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, BROOKLYN GREYS.—The officers and non-commissioned officers of this command have been ordered to assemble at the armory for instruction in "Upton's Tactics," as follows: On each Saturday and Wednesday evening hereafter, commencing Saturday, September 21st instant, at eight o'clock, until further orders. The regiment will assemble for instruction on Saturday evening, October 5th prox., at eight o'clock. The drills will be strictly private, and the commandant hopes that every officer and non-commissioned officer will procure a copy at once, and remember that it is their duty either to post themselves in said "Tactics" without delay, or vacate their positions, and there is no reason why each and every member of the command should not be equally posted with the commandant, all starting on an equal footing.

SECOND BRIGADE INSPECTION.—The following is a table compiled from the Adjutant's reports:

| | Present. | Absent. |
|-------------------------------|----------|---------|
| Third regiment..... | 213 | 323 |
| Fifth regiment..... | 538 | 221 |
| Sixth regiment..... | 357 | 160 |
| Eighty-fourth regiment..... | 243 | 341 |
| First regiment Artillery..... | 530 | 140 |

The Adjutant of the Ninety-sixth regiment made no report, though the regiment was on the ground. Neglect like this is a matter for the officers and men of a regimental organization to look after if they want to be fairly represented.

COMPANY C, ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—The regular Winter company drills, as ordered by the company drill calendar, will commence on Tuesday, October 1st, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at the regimental armory, and will be continued on the first and third Tuesdays of every month, as follows: 1867—October 1st and 15th; November 5th and 19th; December 3d and 17th. 1868—January 2d and 16th; February 6th and 20th; March 5th and 19th. The members will assemble for all drills in the regular drill uniform, fully armed and equipped, and, take particular notice, that all absentees will be strictly fined according to law.

HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—Captain J. S. Amore has issued the following order: This command will assemble, fully uniformed and equipped, for company inspection and drill, at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, on Monday evenings, September 23d and 30th, at 8 o'clock P. M. As these will be the only drills before the annual Fall inspection, the attendance of every member is particularly requested.

FOURTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Company A, Captain Bloom, has issued the following order: The regular drills of this company will commence on Thursday, October 3d, at 8 o'clock, P. M. All furloughs heretofore granted are hereby countermanded, and every member will report for duty.

CIRCULAR FROM THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, September 1, 1867.

To —, Brigade-Inspector, —, Brigade.
 MAJOR: Your attention is hereby called to the following provisions of the Military Code, enacted by section 6, chapter 302, Laws of 1867, viz.:

SEC. 6. Division and brigade inspectors are hereby classified as belonging to the department of the Inspector-General, and all reports heretofore required to be made to the Adjutant-General shall be made to the Inspector-General.

In conformity with such authority, the Inspector-General hereby assumes command of all division and brigade inspectors, and such officers, while conducting the inspections of the present fall, will act under the authority of the Inspector-General, while at the same time they will conform, so far as practicable, to the orders and regulations issued and established within the respective districts.

Beside the usual return of muster rolls, brigade inspectors will prepare and forward to this department a careful written report of the general condition of his brigade. The report is required for publication, and should contain a general review of the military operations of each regiment since the last inspection, with a statement as to the standard of discipline and proficiency of officers in knowledge of tactics and regulations, and what improvement has been made during the year. The report should be brief, not covering more than one sheet of largest-size letter paper. Comments and recommendations should be confined to matters pertaining specially to their local jurisdiction.

By the amendments to the Military Code, inspectors cease to be exclusively division and brigade officers, and are henceforth attached to the general staff of this department.

As representatives of the general military administration of the State they should absolve themselves from all local prejudice, seeking neither to exalt nor depress unduly the reputation of the regiments they inspect, but to make such a fair and comprehensive report of the condition of the troops, in all respects, as may aid in acquainting the Commander-in-Chief with all the details of the several commands and, by combination, general information as to the status of the National Guard.

All officers are required to render every assistance and facility to the inspector, in the discharge of his duties.

Each inspection will be preceded by a review. The proper salutes will be required, and inspectors will specially report errors in this respect.

In case the officer in command of the regiment is superior, in rank, to the inspecting officer, the review will be required in full, and all salutes given, not as compliment but as a matter of drill. It is

observed that when the military salutes and courtesies are thoroughly understood and practiced by officers, there is but little wanting in the discipline of the command.

To avoid the hasty and merely perfunctory discharge of inspection duties as too often heretofore performed, it is hereby directed that not more than five companies be inspected in any one day, and the entire day be devoted to such inspection, which being inclusive of every branch of the service cannot be hastily accomplished.

Particular attention should be given to the number of absentees at the muster. In previous returns the absentees, in many regiments, have exceeded the present, and engendered a suspicion that names have been entered upon rolls for deceptive purposes. The inspector should carefully scrutinize the captain's returns whenever he may suspect a false representation of actual members of the company, and report in regard thereto.

The minimum of a company is now fixed at forty-five men; that of a regiment at eight minimum companies or three hundred and sixty men. No organization will be classified as a regiment unless it contains, at least, three hundred and sixty non-commissioned officers and privates.

The annual regimental fund of five hundred dollars will be paid only to regiments reporting at least a minimum strength, of whom at least two hundred shall be present at the inspection.

All organizations falling below this standard will not be allowed this fund, or else classed as battalions and allowed but two hundred and fifty dollars.

A special return should be made upon or attached to the "field and staff" muster roll, of the regimental property, such as colors, musical instruments, and camp and garrison equipage, etc.

Special returns should be made of cannon in the possession of companies, regiments, municipal, town or village authorities or otherwise, within the inspector's district, and also of any State military property not in the possession and charge of the military authorities.

Commandants of regiments will report, with inventory, all such property within their regimental districts.

Special and complete returns should be made in regard to armories, company, regimental and State, within the brigade district; also the requirements of organizations now unprovided with suitable armories and drill rooms.

Muster rolls should be prepared in quadruplicate, and all rolls should be duly certified and signed by the inspecting officer.

All reports, returns and muster rolls required at General Headquarters, must be forwarded to this department on or before the last day of December, 1867.

GEORGE S. BACHELLEN, Inspector-General.

Official: A. H. WEAVER, Major and Commissary of Musters.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ENCAMPMENT FIRST BATTALION INFANTRY.—This battalion, of four companies, went into camp on a vacant lot of land between Factory and East Worthington streets, Springfield, on Tuesday, 17th inst. Major John W. Trafton was in command. The entire time was occupied in battalion and company drills, with the exception of a review and inspection by Major-General B. F. Butler on the morning of the 19th, and an inspection by Adjutant-General Cunningham and Assistant Inspector-General Davis, on the afternoon of same day. Most of the companies are new. We regret being unable to give a more extended notice of the camp. The following is the strength of the battalion reported for duty: Company A, two officers, fifty-one enlisted men; Company B, two officers, for-y-eight enlisted men; Company C, three officers, forty-eight enlisted men; Company D, three officers, fifty enlisted men. Total, ten officers, one hundred and ninety-seven enlisted men.

WORCESTER.—Company A, Tenth regiment Infantry, celebrated its twenty-seventh anniversary by a parade, target shoot and dinner, on Thursday, 19th inst. Captain J. A. Titus was in command, and the National Cornet Band was with the company. The prize, a gold medal, for the best shot, was awarded to Private Albert Provincia.

The dinner, at the Exchange Hotel, was a fine affair. A large number of influential members of the company were present.

A PERSONAL STATEMENT.—Lieutenant Matthew Walsh, of the Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, writes to us complaining that our report of the encampment of the First Brigade Massachusetts Volunteer Militia recently held at Hull, "held him up to the military men of the country as being guilty of unmilitary conduct, and of having been put under arrest until the arrival of the regiment in Boston." He declares that "during the whole of the five days' duty at Hull the rolls will show that I was present and on duty the whole term of service." This statement Lieutenant Walsh accompanies with some indignant remarks.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

O. L. S., asks the following questions: 1. The New Guard will march a quick time past the Old Guard at shoulder arms, officers saluting, and take post four paces on its right, where, being aligned with it, its commander will order, present arms. Query.—Is it proper for the officer of the New Guard to salute with his sword at the command "present arms" at the same time that the New Guard present arms, and before he steps to the front?

2. Is it proper for the sergeant of the guard, in reporting his guard as tattooed, to the officer of the day, to salute the said officer? Ought not all salutes to cease after sundown, and until reveille?

3. When a detachment of men in charge of an officer passes a guard in charge of a sergeant is it not proper for the officer to return the salute of the guard by presenting his sword?

ANSWER. 1. The old guard present arms; commanding officer will salute as usual, and officer commanding new guard, passing, will return salute with sword; new guard, reaching position on right, commanding officer commands "present arms," and salutes with sword also; then the two officers approach a second time and salute each other with swords. (See page 60, Rev. Regs.)

2. The sergeant should pay the prescribed compliments, with or without arms, whenever he reports to, or approaches an officer; night and day, as refers to salutes, mean sentinels, and rounds of artillery. These are suspended after retreat.

3. See paragraph 250, Army Regulations. It is not proper.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK. }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, September 16, 1867. }
 The following-named officers have been Commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending September 14th:

STAFF OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

1. Henry Liebenow, Commissary-General of Subsistence, with rank from September 24. Original vacancy.

ASSISTANT IN THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

A. H. Wray, with rank of Major from September 5th. Original appointment.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Carl Marquardt, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from August 1st. Original vacancy.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

August Tolle, Quartermaster, with rank from September 5th, vice James Dunn, retired.
Theodore Papen, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from September 5th. Original vacancy.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT "REORGANIZING."

Original vacancies, with rank from September 12th.
Parley M. Brown, Captain.
Peter A. Pierson, Captain.
William W. Collins, First-Lieutenant.
John J. Lewis, First Lieutenant.
E. B. Williams, Second Lieutenant.
James W. Crocker, Second-Lieutenant.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Benjamin R. Robson, Major, with rank from September 5th, vice S. H. Hanover, resigned.
John L. Down, Captain, with rank from August 9th, vice T. R. Gold, resigned.
George Ffian, First Lieutenant, with rank from August 9th, vice H. Myers, Jr., deceased.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John T. Pratt, Adjutant, with rank from September 6th, vice George L. Warren, declined.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Michael Kirley, First Lieutenant, with rank from July 13th, vice A. M. Mills, resigned.
M. N. Stephens, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 13th, vice William Lennox, resigned.

SIXTY-SEVENTH AND NINETY-EIGHTH REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

Consolidated, forming the Ninety-eighth regiment.
DeWitt C. Corbin, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from July 23d, 1864, vice Frederic Sommer, supernumerary.
William H. Candee, Major, with rank from July 23d, 1864, vice William B. Church, supernumerary.
Isaac W. Gail, Captain, with rank from August 20, 1864, vice Andrew J. Lenhardt, supernumerary.

Morgan L. Fulkner, Captain, with rank from October 1, 1865, vice George K. Vantine, supernumerary.
Mark Whiting, Captain, with rank from September 16, 1865, vice Edward B. Miller, supernumerary.

George Hammond, Captain, with rank from November 7, 1865, vice Edward Tiffany, supernumerary.
Benjamin B. Beane, Captain, with rank from July 27th, vice Edward B. Miller, removed from district.

William Burroughs, First Lieutenant, with rank from September 29th, vice Peter Steffen, transferred.
William Hyde, First Lieutenant, with rank from October 1, 1865, vice James W. Dow, removed from district.

Murray P. Jones, Second Lieutenant, with rank from September 16, 1865, vice James Winspear, declined.
Malcolm Ingersoll, Second Lieutenant, with rank from November 7, 1865, vice D. B. Rowen, declined.

James Vanderlip, First Lieutenant, with rank from May 4th, vice J. L. Alger, supernumerary.
Laurie Marshall, First Lieutenant, with rank from July 27th, vice James P. Townsend, supernumerary.

George P. Kellogg, First Lieutenant, with rank from August 15th, vice John G. Dayton, removed from district.
Amos G. White, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 27th, vice A. Roberts, resigned.

George East, Jr., Second Lieutenant, with rank from May 4th, vice E. E. Ensign, removed from district.
Nicholas Carroll, Second Lieutenant, with rank from August 17th, vice John Roth, declined.

John Edson, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 27th, vice Samuel M. Stuart, supernumerary.
William H. Argard, Second Lieutenant, with rank from August 5th, vice D. Bristol, removed from district.

ONE HUNDRETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Samuel A. Fitch, Surgeon, with rank from July 30th, vice Henry E. Ogden, term expired.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Robert Mason, Adjutant, with rank from September 3d, vice William A. Stone, promoted.
Wesley Austin, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from September 3d, original vacancy.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Reuben J. Myers, First Lieutenant, with rank from August 17th, vice George Eaton, removed from State.
Chauncey L. Hickok, Captain, with rank from September 10th, vice Ira L. Dudley, promoted.

W. L. Goodrich, Captain, with rank from August 17th, vice A. J. Taber, resigned.

BATTALION OF ARTILLERY, THIRD DIVISION:

Benjamin Hogan, Second Lieutenant, with rank from August 16th, original vacancy.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, S. N. Y., have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending September 14th:

September 9th—Sixty-fifth regiment, Assistant-Surgeon, Jacob Davis.
 September 11th—Thirteenth regiment, Adjutant, Joseph E. Palmer.
 September 13th—One Hundred and Sixth regiment, Second Lieutenant, John E. Butler.

September 13th—Eighty brigade, Paymaster, Samuel, Penniman.
 September 14th—Seventy-fourth regiment, Second Lieutenant, John F. Zahm.

September 14th—Seventy-fourth regiment, Second Lieutenant, John D. Vaughn.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 21st.

FIRST DIVISION.

Martin T. McMahon, Division-Inspector, with rank from June 10th, vice Hamilton, promoted.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Lewis H. Jackson, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from September 18th, first appointment.

The following resignation of officers in the National Guard have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending September 21, 1867.

September 19th, Captain Norris W. Mundy, Aide-de-Camp, Sixteenth brigade.

September 19th, Major P. C. Williams, Judge-Advocate, Sixteenth brigade.

September 19th, Forty-seventh regiment, Captain Henry Irwin.
 September 19th, Fifty-second regiment, Lieutenant Francis Coleman.

September 19th, Sixty-first regiment, Adjutant S. A. Murray.

FARRAGUT.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE HONORS PAID OUR FLAG BY RUSSIA.

The Navy Department has received the following interesting despatch from Admiral Farragut:

U. S. FLAGSHIP FRANKLIN, }

OFF WANHOLM, BELOW STOCKHOLM, Sept. 3, 1867. }

SIR: I have the honor to report that early on the morning of August 30th I left Cronstadt with the Franklin, Canandaigua, Ticonderoga, and Frolic, and proceeded to Trossund roads. This excursion was made because of a wish expressed by the Grand Duke Constantine that I should visit the iron-clad fleet assembled there for the purpose of exercise during the summer months.

As we entered the sound leading to Trossund roads, a sloop-of-war on the lookout met us and saluted my flag. Some eight miles further up we discovered the monitor fleet, coming down in line of two abreast, led by their commanding officer, Rear-Admiral Popoff. As we approached they formed in line abreast, flanked by two sloop-of-war, and fired a salute of seventeen guns each, each vessel taking part in the salute, and firing consecutively from right to left. This salute was novel, but the effect was beautiful. They steamed past us in line, and turned in line by a general movement admirable for its accuracy, and followed us to the anchorage, where the heavy iron-clads were moored in line, and where the station of honor was assigned us in the advance.

Vice-Admiral Gregory Boutakow, whose flag was flying from the iron-clad frigate Petropavlosk, saluted, and the whole Russian fleet cheered.

After we anchored each of the monitors constituting the escorting squadron rounded under the stern of this ship, and as she passed first her battery, the crews cheering, and took position in line in rear of the heavier iron-clads.

Our rigging was manned, and as each ship passed our crew cheered in return.

Vice-Admiral Boutakow, with his admirals and captains, called on me to pay his respects, and invited myself and officers to visit Wyborg the next day, and afterward to dine with him on board his flagship.

In the evening we were honored by a novel but beautiful and interesting display. All the boats of the fleet, fully manned, were formed

in two divisions in line ahead, each division towed by a small steamer, the men bearing brilliant lights, and singing wild Russian peasant songs.

One division passed our bow, and the other our stern. We acknowledged the compliment with cheering by our crew, and our band playing the Russian hymn.

On the following day, with my staff and commanding officers, on board the two-turreted ship *Smerchik*, under the escort of Vice-Admiral Boutakow, I steamed to Wyborg. A number of my officers followed in the Government steamer *Ymten*. After visiting some places of interest, and receiving a handsome entertainment, we returned to our ships.

In the evening, accompanied by a number of the officers of my squadron, I dined on board of the Russian flagship.

On this occasion a most kind and graceful compliment was paid to the American people and our Navy by an extract from the Russian signal orders, a copy of which I enclose.

(This extract is printed on embossed-edge note paper, and contains, under the signal flag, the inscription, both in the English and Russian languages, "Let us remember the glorious examples of Farragut and his followers at New Orleans and Mobile.")

In the evening every vessel of the Russian squadron was brilliantly illuminated.

The next morning, with several officers, I inspected the vessels of the iron-clad fleet.

At 9 p. m., September 1st, we got under way and proceeded to sea, exchanging salutes with the flagship; and thus, amid cheering from all the ships of the two squadrons, concluded a visit which, from first to last, has been marked by the intercal angle of the warmest friendliness, and which we shall always cherish as one of the most pleasant remembrances of our lives. A pilot was put on board this ship by Admiral Boutakow, and a Russian sloop-of-war accompanied us down the gulf and parted with us next morning, our crews interchanging cheers.

To-day, at 1 o'clock, I anchored with my squadron off Wanhelm, below the city of Stockholm, and in my next despatch I shall have the honor to report to the Department my further proceedings.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 D. G. FARRAGUT, Admiral, Commanding European Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

FORTIETH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY.

The following is the roster of this regiment:

Colonel, Nelson A. Miles, Brevet Major-General, Raleigh, N. C., commanding regiment, Assistant Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of North Carolina; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward W. Hinks, Brevet Colonel, Charleston, S. C., Provost Marshal General Second Military District; Major, Charles E. Compton, Goldsboro', N. C., commanding post, Sub-Assistant Commissioner Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands; Adjutant, Louis E. Granger, Second Lieutenant, Raleigh, N. C., present, Member of Military Commission; Quartermaster, Charles E. Hargous, Second Lieutenant, Raleigh, N. C., present, Member of Military Commission; Chaplain, George W. Pepper, Raleigh, N. C., present, Assistant Superintendent Education, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

CAPTAINS.—John W. French, Company C, Orangeburg, S. C., commanding company and post; Charles Bentzoni, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Company B, Plymouth, N. C., commanding company and post; George L. Choisy, Brevet Major, Company D, Walterboro', S. C., on sick leave; William J. Broatch, Company H, on sick leave; Charles B. Gaskill, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Company I, Fort Macon, N. C., commanding company and post; David Schooley, Company E, Goldsboro', N. C., commanding company; Thomas W. C. Moore, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Company K, Fort Leavenworth, Ks., Major, Staff of General Sheridan; Wyllys Lyman, Brevet Major, Company A, Smithville, N. C., commanding company and post; Frank M. Cox, Company G, Goldsboro', N. C., commanding company; William Welsh, Company F, Charleston, S. C., commanding company.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.—Thomas H. Logan, Company A, Smithville, N. C., Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence, Post of Smithville, N. C.; Edmund Rice, Company K, Hilton Head, S. C., commanding company; Daniel Hart, Company B, Plymouth, N. C., Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence, Post of Plymouth; W. H. Danilson, Company F, Charleston, S. C., with company; F. A. Battery, Company D, Walterboro', S. C., commanding commanding company; Wm. B. Nesbitt, Company I, Fort Macon, N. C., with company, Post Adjutant; E. M. Camp, Company H, Kinston, N. C., commanding Andrew Geddes, Company G, Goldsboro', N. C., with company; F. A. Kendall, Company E, Goldsboro', N. C., Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary Subsistence, Post of Goldsboro', N. C.; Walter S. Long, Company C, Orangeburg, S. C., with company.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.—Edwin J. Stivers, Company I, Fort Macon, N. C., Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary Subsistence, Post of Fort Macon, N. C.; David B. Wilson, Company G, Goldsboro', N. C., Post Adjutant; Edward Allsworth, Company F, Charleston, S. C., with company; Sylvester Soper, Company H, Kinston, N. C., with company; John J. Clague, Company D, Walterboro', S. C., with company; Robert Watson Webb, Company C, Fort Hatteras, N. C., commanding detachment Company C; Owen J. Sweet, Company B, Plymouth, N. C., with company, Post Adjutant; James F. Simpson, Company K, Hilton Head, S. C., with company; Company E vacant; Company A vacant.

The following telegram was received at the War Department on the 18th instant, from New Orleans, La., dated September 18, 1867:

General Wheaton, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, and Major Leslie Smith, First Infantry, Colonel McGonigle, Assistant Quartermaster, Lieutenant Abbott, Sixth Cavalry, Surgeon Clements, Assistant Surgeon Koerper, Acting Assistant Surgeons Auerbach and Deal, are in favorable condition. Lieutenants Collman, First Infantry, and Bogle, Thirty-ninth Infantry, condition not known. Captain Spangler, Sixth Cavalry, and Lieutenant Rossander, died yesterday.

Jos. A. MOWER,
 Brevet Major-General Commanding.

BREVET Brigadier-General William Gates, Colonel U. S. Army, has been detailed a member of the General Court-martial instituted in Special Orders No. 91, second series of 1866, from Headquarters, Department of the East, and which is now in session at New York City (No. 18 State Street).

THE DEATH OF MAXIMILIAN.

At length we seem to have obtained a true account of this event, about which so much that was ill-meant and apocryphal has been published. The following, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, was compiled from the testimony of Tudos, the Emperor's faithful Hungarian body-servant, who was an eye-witness of the scene, and is corroborated by the priest who attended Maximilian, and the officer in command at the door of the prison:

At 7 o'clock, A. M., on the 19th of June, his Majesty left the room where he had been confined in the convent of the Capuchins, accompanied by two priests (poor Mexican canonici of Queretaro), a sergeant, and the guard. Three carriages awaited the prisoners. His Majesty, with the two priests, got into the first; Miramon and Mejia into the two others. The Emperor was very pale, but calm. The procession was headed by thirty riflemen; then came the three carriages, followed by fifteen tiradores, four battalions of infantry, and two squadrons of cavalry. They marched slowly to the Cerro de la Campana—the spot at which his Majesty surrendered on the 15th of May. On the road people publicly displayed their sympathy and indignation. No men of the upper classes showed themselves. The crowd was composed chiefly of poor Indians and of ladies, who followed the carriage, fearlessly manifesting their sympathy. The Emperor acknowledged these demonstrations by bowing on either side, as was his usual custom.

When they arrived at the foot of the "cerro," the carriage stood still, and as the door would not open, the Emperor had to get out through the window into the arms of his servant, Tudos. His Majesty said to him: "Do you really think that they are going to kill me this time?" Tudos answered: "No; I cannot believe it, even yet." The Emperor then had to walk about a hundred paces up the hill, to where the powder magazine had been during the siege. The officer in command of the execution was General Diaz (not Porfirio Diaz); the captain who commanded the firing party was Don Simon de Montemayor. For each of the prisoners there had been detailed four soldiers, and one man in reserve; they were placed at five paces from the three prisoners, the latter standing three paces from one another. They were not arranged by the officials, but took their places by chance, the Emperor being on the right, Miramon in the middle, and Mejia on the left, facing Queretaro.

When all was ready his Majesty took off his hat and gave it to Tudos, telling him to convey it to his father as the last he had ever worn; he wiped his face with his handkerchief as the day was very hot, and gave that also to his servant, with a request that it might be given to the Emperor's, alive, if not, to his mother. Behind the prisoners, higher up on the hill, stood the people, nearly all poor Indians. His Majesty gave to each of the four soldiers who were to fire at him an ounce of gold (£3 4s) and told them to aim well and not shoot at his head, and then turning to those who stood around spoke in Spanish: "Perdono a todos, y pido que todos me perdonen. Desco que la sangre mia, que se va a derramar, sea para el bien de este pais. Viva Mejico! Viva la Independencia!"

His Majesty then placed his hand on his breast to show the soldiers where to fire, and opened his arms to receive the shots. The signal was given, and the four men fired. The Emperor looked upward, and fell slowly, in a sitting position. He was struck by all four balls, by three in the lower part of his waistcoat on the left side, and by one high up on the right. He moved his eyes and arm, and looked toward Tudos, who had been standing only three paces from him, as if he wished to speak, but he was not able to articulate. One of the priests sprinkled him with holy water. The man held in reserve then came up and gave him the fifth ball, but it only went through the lungs on the right side. The muzzle of the gun was so close that the waistcoat took fire, and Tudos had to pour water on it to put out the flame. The Emperor in his agony pulled at his waistcoat, as if to open it, and tore it at the fifth button-hole from the bottom. He continued moving, so another soldier was brought up, but his rifle missed fire. Gen. Diaz came up on horseback and told them to make haste and finish, again a soldier came up and pulled, and again did the piece miss fire. There were no more men ready with their arms loaded, and some moments were lost in finding one. At last one was brought who stepped up close and fired, and this time the shot went through the Emperor's heart, and put an end to his sufferings. He gave a convulsive start, gasped, and fell back dead. His dress had again caught fire, and Tudos had to extinguish it with water. The Emperor must have lived about two minutes after he had received the first fire.

Four cargadores then brought a rough kind of coffin too short for the body, which was pushed in with the legs hanging over the edge, and in that manner it was carried back

to Queretaro, unaccompanied by any officials; it was followed, however, by a great number of poor Indians weeping loudly. Every drop of blood which fell on the ground was quickly wiped up by the handkerchiefs of these poor people. Mejia did not die till after the Emperor; it took seven balls to kill him. Miramon was the only one of the three who died immediately. All three were fired at at the same moment. It was his Majesty's particular wish that, in case they were condemned, they should be all executed together.

MAXIMILIAN NOW.

A Queretaro (Mexico) correspondent gives the following details of the treatment which is being vouchsafed the mortal remains of the unfortunate Archduke by his Mexican executioners. By any other people such vandal conduct would appear impossible:

"I found the coffin containing the remains in a room in the second story of the house occupied by Sr. Don Munos Lodo. A soldier stood guard at the door, ready to give admittance to all who might desire to look at the body, which willingness was, in our case, somewhat accelerated by the influence of a few reals. The apartment bore the appearance of having once been used for a store-room, and was both very dark and extremely filthy.

"The coffin stood in the centre of the room, resting upon a couple of rude wood benches. It is covered with black cloth, adorned with a cheap quality of gold lace, the top of which has a false cover or lid, opening which case revealed three glasses, through which the silent form of the ill-fated Austrian was shown by the aid of a penny tallow candle kept by the soldier for visitors' use. The Emperor was dressed in a suit composed of a blue coat, with a row of brass buttons in front, dark blue pants and heavy cavalry boots. His hands were covered with a pair of white gloves, very much soiled. His mouth and eyes were partially open, plainly showing his teeth and the color of his eyes.

"His beard is quite gone, as well as the greater part of the hair, which, I am informed, has been cut by Dr. Liso, who had charge of the embalment, and sold, he receiving as high as five ounces—\$80—for small locks of the same. The body of the Emperor remained at Liso's house until last week, when it was removed to its present location, during which time he made use of it as a means of speculation. He also disposed of whatever effects belonging to Maximilian he could obtain, charging large sums for pieces of his blood-stained garments, which he cut up and sold. It is also alleged that he even removed a small portion of the skull, for which he received a large sum, replacing it with wood. I cannot vouch for this, but it is generally believed here. The doctor affirms that the Government has failed to pay him his bill for the embalment of some \$10,000, and declares his intention of making his money the surest way possible."

MAXIMILIAN'S WISHES.

The following letter was written by Maximilian two days before his execution:

QUERETARO, PRISON OF LAS CAPUCHINAS, June 17, 1867.

Dear Baron Lago, Minister of Austria to Mexico: I am done with this world. My very last wishes are in regard only to my mortal remains, which will soon be freed from all pain, and in regard to those who must survive me. My physician, Dr. Basch, will have my body brought to Vera Cruz. He will be accompanied only by my two servants, Gull and Tudos. I have ordered that my body be transported without any pomp or solemnity to Vera Cruz, and that on board the vessel that is to bring it to Europe no unusual ceremony take place. I have awaited death calmly, and I wish to be left in the same stillness while in my coffin. You will take measures, my dear Baron, so that Dr. Basch and my two servants, who take my body in care, may accompany it to Europe on one of the two war vessels. Over there I wish to be buried beside my poor wife. If the news of my poor wife's death should not prove true, my body should be placed somewhere until the Empress rejoins me in death. Have the goodness to see that the necessary orders be forwarded to Captain Groeller. Have also the goodness to take measures so that the widow of my faithful companion in arms, Miramon, can go to Europe on one of the war vessels. I reckon the more on the fulfillment of this request as she is charged by me to remain with my mother at Vienna. I again thank you from my heart for the trouble which you take on my account, and I remain your well-wishing

MAXIMILIAN.

A story is told of a brawny raftsmen who approached the Southern Hotel in St. Louis just as the excitement over the reception of General Sheridan was at its climax. He asked a bystander, "What is all this about?" The man being a bit of a wag, and seeing the raftsmen was a little unsophisticated, replied: "It is a great celebration in honor of McCole!" The raftsmen immediately became highly interested, and exclaimed: "What! the man that licked Jones? I must see him anyhow," and he pressed forward. Just then his eyes fell upon a little man that was speaking, and

he asked another spectator—"Is that him?" "That's him," was the reply, thinking he spoke of Sheridan. The big timber driver looked at the speaker fixedly for half a minute, and then said: "Wall, if that's McCole, Aaron Jones aint worth a cuss."

MESSRS. TIFFANY & Co., the well-known jewellers of New York, having a branch house in Paris are enabled to keep their establishment supplied with the newest foreign goods, while their building in Broadway contains in its many departments artisans and craftsmen who manufacture after private designs, or in approved American patterns, whatever is most suitable and most desired.

DR. WILLIAM FAULDS THOMS has arranged a chart on which statistics of mortality, temperature, barometric observations and meteorological facts are indicated by means of waving lines. The variations are marked by the situation of these lines in degrees which are marked on the chart. In this way an interesting comparison of mortality and humidity with temperature and extraordinary phenomena is easily made.

(Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.)

BIRTH.

PHILLIPS.—At Mobile, Ala., September 15th, at eight o'clock A. M., the wife of Dr. Phillips, U. S. A., Post Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIED.

BONNELL-BARNES.—In Cleveland, Ohio, on the 19th instant, S. W. BONNELL, Third Infantry, to Miss ALICE C. BARNES.

DAVIS-DAVIS.—At the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., September 18th, by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, Lieutenant EDWARD DAVIS, Third U. S. Artillery, to MARIANNE I., daughter of Dr. A. McD. Davis, of Washington.

HOOVER-BIRD.—August 19, 1867, at the Church of the Advent, San Francisco, by the Rev. Daniel Kenig, U. S. A., Captain ABRAHAM E. HOOVER, U. S. A., to DELIA A. BIRD.

DIED.

CORNELIUS.—At New Orleans, La., September 13, 1867, of yellow fever, First Lieutenant WILLIAM H. CORNELIUS, Veteran Reserve Corps, aged about 39 years.

MYERS.—At Omaha, Nebraska, on the 9th instant, CHARLES STRADER MYERS, aged five years, only surviving son of General William and Fannie P. Myers.

PHILLIPS.—On September 15, 1867, at six P. M., the infant son of Mrs. Dr. Phillips, U. S. A.

SPEAR.—At Pensacola Navy-yard, Fla., September 7, 1867, SARAH FRANCES SPEAR, wife of W. M. Spear, Civil Engineer.

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The Board convened by order of the COMMANDER-IN-
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tion of military small arms, whose sessions were at-
tended by officers specially detached by the Russian,
Prussian, and Danish Governments, say, in their
printed report of the numerous guns on trial, that
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Order No. 126 of the Adjutant-General, under date of
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Nos. 1, 2, 3 grain.

" Rifle, kegs 25 lbs., 12 1/2 lbs., 6 1/2 lbs., Fg, Ffg.

" Rifle, canisters, 1 lb., 1/2 lb., Ffg.

Kentucky Sporting, canisters, 1 lb., 1/2 lb., Ffg.

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